

British Labour drops nuclear policy

BRIGHTON (AP) — Britain's opposition Labour Party voted Monday to drop its once-cherished policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament, which it adopted nine years ago. At its annual conference, the modest movement opted for a new platform that would commit a Labour government to scrapping Britain's nuclear weapons only in a negotiated arms deal. The delegates voted by 3.6 million to 2.4 million for the new policy, after moderate trade union leaders swung the huge votes of their entire memberships behind party leader Neil Kinnock. Votes are counted in millions at Labour conferences because of the block vote system. The result was greeted with scattered applause. Anti-nuclear activists had accused the party of betraying its principles. "Britain does not need nuclear weapons, there is no Soviet nuclear threat," declared Tony Benn, a former cabinet minister and veteran left-wing Labour legislator, during a sometimes impassioned debate. Benn said every Labour legislator was elected on the party's pledge to scrap Britain's nuclear arsenal. "We can't go back on this pledge," he said, as about half of the 1,500 delegates cheered. However, Gerald Kaufman, the party's foreign affairs spokesman, said Labour's proposed new policy of giving up Britain's nuclear weapons as part of a negotiated arms deal was backed by voters.

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Syria frees Lebanese pilot

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese fighter pilot whose plane crashed into the Mediterranean, defusing fears that the incident might set back Arab-sponsored efforts to bring lasting peace to Lebanon. Security sources said Major George Serhal was handed over to former President Saleh al-Farji, a long-time ally of Syria, at his residence in the northern town of Zgharta. They said Serhal had the pilot escorted to the town of Jbel where he was received by army officers. Serhal had ejected nine hours earlier from his warplane after it developed technical problems and was picked up from the sea by Syrian gunboats, the sources said. Political sources said that unless Serhal was freed immediately the incident could have dealt a severe blow to peace talks in Saudi Arabia striving to strengthen a ceasefire in Lebanon and end its political crisis. The security sources said army chief General Michel Aoun and his top aides had asked their representative on a committee monitoring the ceasefire to contact two Algerian officers heading the team to secure the pilot's release.

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Conference on 'Safeguarding the Future'

No development without peace, stability — King

By Nermeen Murad and
Suhair Obaidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Comprehensive development of a nation can only be accomplished when coupled with the elements of peace and stability. His Majesty King Hussein told participants at a three-day conference on "Safeguarding the Future," which opened here Monday.

"It is almost impossible for many of the world's countries, in view of their need to spend on military programmes and armaments, to defend themselves in face of the dangers of war and expansionist aims," the King said. "Therefore channelling huge amounts of money spent on armaments towards development projects will lead to bettering human life and preservation of its present and future."

In a keynote speech, the King underlined the importance of drawing up long-term plans to protect future generations and the environment.

The King described environmental pollution as the "third world war which man, with all his missiles, bombs and arsenal, will not be able to take part in or conquer."

The King called on all organisations and institutions concerned with the issue of human dignity to "set free the energy of women from its prison."

Addressing the opening ceremony of the conference, jointly organised by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), the King pointed out that as "we move into the 21st century and reconsider our achievements we feel that the world wars, international and regional, were an expression of a struggle between interests and aspirations, and this a very expensive conflict."

"This is a war that threatens everyone with extinction," he said, adding that the most devastating aspect "is that our human family, while looking for bread, medicine and school books to avoid falling into the triangle of backwardness — poverty, sickness and ignorance — is not giving importance to what is now threatening everyone (environmental pollution)."

The conference, held under the patronage of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor, will discuss ways to strengthen social, economic and environmental development in the world through establishing a better balance between population growth and distribution on the one hand and available resources on the other.

Highlighting three issues as the focus of the seminar's discussions — population, women and the environment — the King said that there should be given opportunity to fulfil her role in the production process. "For this would be important and

essential in speeding the development process."

He added that it is a "pity that at a time when all societies are looking to every able hand to build, and to every effort to participate, and to every energy to push from backwardness to progress, from consumption to productivity, the woman is facing several new forms of social and non-social pressures, and finds extreme difficulty in performing her duty towards her family and society."

The King said that Jordan had given the woman a special attention, seeing in her a creative force, able to work and produce. "In this field, we have put many legislations to give the women a chance to participate in the parliamentary elections, both as a candidate and as a voter. This, we think, is the highest degree of appreciation for the woman and her role in life," he said.

The most prominent features of the Jordanian experience, the King said, are:

— Work and education are constitutional rights granted equally to both men and women;

— Literacy has decreased in Jordan to levels much lower than those in other developing countries and stands now at 28 per cent;

— Mortality rate, especially among infants, has decreased to around 60 per 1,000 and the average age of the Jordanian citizen has increased during the last three decades and now stands at around 65 years.

— The role of the private sector complemented the role of the public sector in the fields of education, health and family planning.

During the opening session, Queen Noor presented a gift to the executive director of UNFPA, Dr. Nafis Sadiq, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the UNFPA. Later, Sadiq presented the Queen with a painting portraying world population.

Population concerns

In an address to the conference, Sadiq said that the aim of the gathering was to underline the fact that population is at the centre of contemporary concerns for the integrity of the global environment, and to explore ways in which population intervention can contribute to balanced and substantial development.

"World population," she said, "is now about 5.2 billion and increasing at over 90 million a year." According to United Nations estimates, Sadiq said, world population at the end of this century will be about 6.25 billion, and about 8.5 billion by the year 2025.

Sadiq briefly touched on the phenomenon of continuous city growth and the damage increasing migration to the cities can cause to the rural environment.

"The size of many of the biggest cities has grown far beyond their capacity to provide even the basic services," according to Sadiq. By the end of this century, 17 of the world's 20 largest cities will be in developing countries and all of them will have a population of over 10 million people, she said.

In the Arab World, Sadiq pointed out, these phenomena can be clearly seen since the region as a whole is growing at an annual rate of about 2.6 per cent. Statistics indicate that of a

total Arab World population of 266 million. Four countries, Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, and Algeria, account for 126 million, or nearly half.

But she praised Arab countries for their increasing interest in the affairs of women and the development of their status, which she considered as "vital for future population programmes."

Women, she maintained, have inadequate legal protection and limited access to credit and other resources. "As a result, women's health suffers, their work suffers, their children suffer, development itself is held back," Sadiq said.

Sadiq highlighted proper education as a solution to the status quo. "Educated women are more likely to know their rights and stand up for themselves, not to mention the effect of schooling, on employment and income," she said.

Sadiq concluded by expressing her hope that Arab states would "agree on a sound strategy for development, use their natural resources in a substantial manner and balance the growth of the Arab populations with the means to provide them."

Also addressing the conference was NHF Director General Iqbal Al Mufri, who thanked King Hussein for "his continuous endeavours to build and develop a Jordanian society, which is large in its aspirations, aims and achievements."

Later in the afternoon, Queen Noor chaired a discussion of a working paper presented by Riad Tabbarah, chief of the Social Development Population and Human Settlements Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on "Population and Development in the Arab World: Major Issues."

He maintained that most population and human resources problems facing the Arab World today may be solved or greatly alleviated. "If the political will is obtained for the formation of an Arab common market or creating a United Arab States (UAS)."

In his vision, UAS would have an area of approximately 14 million square kilometres and thus the largest country in the world after the Soviet Union. Its total population would be 215 million.

He said that the most important natural resource of the UAS would be oil since close to 60 per cent of the known oil reserves in the world are to be found within its boundaries. The country would also have close to a quarter of the total world phosphate production.

Tabbarah continued to explain in his working paper that all the economic, social and health issues which would be characteristic of its envisioned Arab union.

The conference is scheduled to discuss working papers entitled "Safeguarding the Future: Women and Sustainable Development," by Nadia Hijab from the occupied West Bank, and "Population, Development and Environment in the Arab Region," by Dr. Mohammed Al Kassar from Egypt.

Minister of Health Zuhair Mallas was named chairman of the conference.



UNFPA Executive Director Nafis Sadiq Monday addresses the opening session of a conference on "Safeguarding the Future" held under the patronage of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. At right is Prime Minister Sherif Zeid Ben Shaker and Sadiq's left is Noor Al Hussein Foundation Director-General Iqbal Al Mufri (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Israel to auction seized goods from Beit Sahour

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities will auction goods worth half a million dollars seized in tax raids on Palestinians in the occupied West Bank town of Beit Sahour, Israeli sources said Monday.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said household appliances, television sets, videos and other goods confiscated from homes and shops would be sold to the public from this week to deter other Palestinians from following the town's example of civil disobedience.

The army is locked in a battle of wills with the 12,000 largely Christian, middle-class residents of Beit Sahour. A town meeting passed a resolution last week telling people not to pay taxes while they had no political representation.

The Arab mayors of Beit Sahour, Bethlehem and Beit Jalla said in a joint statement at the weekend that the tax raids were illegal and appealed to the international community to force

Israel to stop the seizures. "Taxation without representation violates fundamental principles of self-determination and civil rights," they said.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij told Reuters: "It's like Europe in the feudal dark ages. There is no justice and no logic in this way of collecting taxes."

Palestinians said troops seized more merchandise and private property Monday, sparking clashes with stone-throwing activists of the 21-month-old uprising.

Three army trucks removed the contents of two carpentry workshops and soldiers took a television, a radio and a refrigerator from the home of Issa Tawil, they said.

Jerusalem nationalist leader Faisal Al Hussein warned last week that the tax raids were retaliation for Israel's attempt to crush Beit Sahour.

"We, the Palestinian people, will not allow the Israeli authorities to go and try to crush and destroy a Palestinian city thinking that we will do nothing. The

reaction will come," he told the foreign press association.

An official of Israel's West Bank "administration" denied the town was being victimised to set an example to others, but he said seizures would continue as long as the tax boycott remained in force.

The army said it was enforcing a curfew from 6 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. on Beit Sahour. The town was under total curfew Friday and Saturday.

Elsewhere the occupied territories were relatively quiet Monday after two days of widespread clashes in which troops shot dead six Palestinians and unknown assailants killed two suspected collaborators.

At least 664 Palestinians have lost their lives in the uprising. Gaza hospitals said troops wounded 15 people in Nuseirat refugee camp in clashes Sunday night following the killing of a Palestinian there.

Thirteen other injuries were reported in the Gaza Strip Sunday night and Monday morning.

Haggling over powers dominates Taif talks

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (Agencies) — Lebanese members of parliament haggled Monday over the balance of power between Christian president and a Muslim prime minister under political reforms proposed by Arab mediators.

The heated debate in the Saudi Arabian mountain town of Taif, where the deputies have been meeting since Saturday, was over a "charter for national reconciliation" drafted by Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia.

One member of parliament described Monday's session on the controversial presidential powers as lively but not emotional.

"If they manage to sort this point out, they will have gone quite a way towards success," he said.

Conference sources quoted by Reuters said the deputies, discussing political reforms to grant the majority Muslims more power in the Christian-dominated system, argued over the powers to control the armed forces and form a

government. They said Christian deputies voiced fears that the Arab charter might lead to confusion in the sharing of authority between the president and prime minister.

Under the present system the president is always a Christian Maronite and the prime minister a Sunni Muslim.

The proposed changes include transferring some of the powers of the president to the prime minister and the cabinet and changing the present Christian-dominated parliament to give Muslims an equal number of seats.

The Arab mediators have already arranged a ceasefire which ended six months of artillery battles across Lebanon.

They say they are optimistic the Taif talks will end in agreement on a package which couples political changes in favour of Muslims and a timetable for a Syrian troop withdrawal.

The foreign ministers of Saudi

Arabia and Morocco, Prince Sand Al Faisal and Abdul Latif Filali, and the Arab League's Lebanon specialist, Lakhdar Brahimi, have been active behind the scenes to stop sectarian disputes wrecking the talks.

On Sunday they intervened to dissuade deputies from bringing up their own peace plans, which reflect partisan positions instead of the compromise charter.

Two of the 62 members of parliament have said they have their own working papers but they did not insist on discussing them in a four-hour session Monday morning, they said.

The 63 deputies of Lebanon's national assembly met for the third day behind closed doors as Saudi officials sought to smooth over the differences.

Conference sources conceded that discord between the 33 Christian and 30 Muslim deputies, largely mirroring the sectarian divide in Lebanon, was hampering progress.

Crown Prince returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned home Monday after a two-day visit to Bahrain. The Crown Prince discussed with the amir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifah, means to bolster bilateral relations, the developments in the Gulf and Arab areas, and a number of issues of common interest.

Prince Hassan also met with Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa and other senior officials.

He was received upon return by Adnan Abu Jdeh, political advisor of His Majesty King Hussein, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and senior military and civilian officials.

U.S. prods Israel to Cairo proposal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker Monday prodded Israel to enter talks with Palestinian representatives under a 10-point framework outlined by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

After a 45-minute meeting between Mubarak and President George Bush, Baker said: "What we would like to see happen is for the Israeli cabinet, which I understand is going to be meeting on Thursday, to conclude that they would like to go forward with discussions respecting a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians that could lead to elections."

Mubarak, who along with Baker stressed that his framework was intended to complement an Israeli proposal for elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, said "the potential is great for further progress."

After his talks with Bush, Mubarak said a "golden opportunity" exists for peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak told reporters the essential next step in the peace process was to persuade the Israelis and the Palestinians to enter into a dialogue without preconditions.

"It would be a grave mistake to miss the golden opportunity existing today. A continuation of the status quo is hazardous to both parties," he said.

After the White House meet-

ing, Mubarak went to the State Department for lunch with Baker. Mubarak addressed the U.N. General Assembly Friday and arrived in Washington Sunday. His visit is officially listed as private.

Shortly before leaving for the State Department, Baker reaffirmed to reporters his backing for Mubarak's initiative.

"We won't get to peace until Palestinians and Israelis speak to each other," Baker said.

Earlier Monday, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater declined comment on an Egyptian newspaper report that the Bush administration had proposed a joint Egyptian-Israeli committee to pave the way for elections in the occupied territories.

Fitzwater said it would be "inappropriate to comment" on the Al Akhbar report.

"We have discussed many number of ways to facilitate that kind of discussion, but there have been no specific proposals," he said.

The director-general of Israel's office said Monday that Israel could support the Egyptian proposal but only under certain conditions.

Asked if the proposal, assailed only last week by Shamir as a back door to talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was a lost cause, Yossi Ben-Aharon told Israel radio: "Not necessarily."

Bonn hints at Soviet role in refugee deal

BONN (R) — West Germany hinted strongly Monday that the Soviet Union had helped to bring about an unprecedented deal that enabled 6,300 East Germans to flee West in trains provided by their country's hardline leaders.

Government spokesman Hans Klein told a news conference that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had been in constant contact with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl since East Germans began taking refuge in Bonn's missions in July.

He declined to give details of their communications, but another senior official indicated that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had given his blessing to the deal in talks at the United Nations General Assembly in New York last week.

"Shevardnadze was helpful," the official told journalists.

Klein said the Soviet and West German leaders had been in direct touch under an agreement reached during Kohl's visit to Moscow in October 1988.

"The chancellor was in constant contact with General Secretary Gorbachev since the start of the flood of East German refugees into the West German mission in East Berlin and the embassies in Budapest,

Prague and Warsaw," he said. Under an unprecedented deal negotiated between the two Germans, 6,300 East Germans travelled to the West Sunday from Prague and Warsaw on special trains that took them through East Germany.

West Germany's veteran Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who himself fled East Germany in 1952, worked out the deal in intensive talks with his East German, Soviet and Czechoslovak counterparts.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper reported Monday that Shevardnadze was moved by Genscher's description of the grim conditions in the overcrowded embassy in Prague and persuaded the East Germans to soften their initially hard line.

"Shevardnadze evidently gave the push towards conciliation," the newspaper said.

Klein refused to say how Gorbachev and Kohl had communicated or how often. The last contact was a message from Kohl last Friday, to which a reply from Moscow was received Sunday.

Chancellor Minister Rudolf Seiters, who handles East German affairs on Kohl's behalf, urged East Germany to join the reform process started by Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.

Historical opportunity at hand for peace — Qasem

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Qasem said Monday that a historical opportunity was at hand "to reach a comprehensive political settlement to the Palestinian problem."

In an address to the 44th session of the General Assembly, Qasem said the opportunity was the culmination of "positive and very important developments during the past two years."

He said that Israel's oppressive policies cannot continue because they would only "lead to more suffering and instability." He described Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's plan for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories as an "attempt to undermine Palestinian achievements."

Qasem said the 21-month-old Palestinian uprising, through its persistence and continuity, was

able to transfer the Palestinian political effort to the initiation and implementation period in the context of peace efforts while Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative links with the Israeli-occupied West Bank "contributed successfully in that direction."

"It is the duty of all countries, especially those which have international influence, to extend serious efforts to make Israel bend to international legitimacy and accept international will by entering into negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) through (an) international peace conference," Qasem said.

He reiterated Jordan's call for an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to reach a

settlement to the Arab-Israeli conference based on U.N. Resolution 242 and all other U.N. resolutions on this issue.

He called on the permanent members of the Security Council to apply pressure on Israel "to cooperate with the will of the international society to exit from this circle of violence and oppression and move into a state of peace and stability, since Israel cannot have land and peace together."

Qasem said that although Jordan welcomes the developments in the Iran-Iraq conflict embodied in the state of ceasefire and direct negotiations between the two sides last year, "we express today our deep worry and discomfort with the no-peace-no-war situation and the obvious Iranian procrastination to continue negotiations in accordance with U.N. Resolution 598."

Soviet defence minister begins historic U.S. visit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Yazov held talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney Monday, opening a busy week of superpower military good will in the first American visit by a Soviet defence chief.

Yazov, smiling and resplendent in an olive brown general's uniform and chest full of military ribbons, was welcomed by Cheney in a morning rain outside the Pentagon, home of the American military establishment. Yazov was accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin.

The talks and sightseeing by the 65-year-old Soviet minister

were another step in efforts by the superpower armed forces to better understand each other.

A senior U.S. defence official said Yazov and Cheney, a 48-year-old civilian, held a brief face-to-face meeting and were then joined by defence and diplomatic officials from both sides.

The discussions were expected to last about six hours, including lunch, and to include military doctrine, defence budgets and possible tension points around the world.

Before he goes home Friday, Yazov will visit at his request an historic civil war battlefield at

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and go to U.S. bases in California, Arizona and North Carolina for a look at training and high-tech arms such as the B-1B bomber.

But a senior U.S. defence official told reporters last week that Yazov would not be taken to see the new radar-evading B-2 "Stealth" bomber, undergoing tests at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Yazov and then-Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci met in Bern, Switzerland, last year in the first face-to-face talks between the senior U.S. and Soviet defence leaders since World War Two when the two nations were allied against Nazi

Germany.

Carlucci later visited the Soviet Union. The Bern meeting also led to visits by then-U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Admiral William Crowe to the Soviet Union and former Soviet Chief of Staff General Sergei Akhromyev to the United States.

Taking part in Monday's meetings was General Colin Powell, who replaced Crowe Sunday as chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

Arms talks resume

In Geneva, U.S.-Soviet talks designed to secure U.S. Senate

approval of two major nuclear test ban treaties resumed Monday, with a one-and-one-session of the chief negotiators at the U.S. mission.

In a separate room, full teams of both sides reopened detailed discussions on slashing long-range nuclear arms arsenals.

Resumption of the parallel talks followed the Wyoming meeting last month between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, which settled major differences in the field of arms control.

Bhutto urges Afghan rebels to negotiate with Najibullah

LONDON (Agencies) — Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has urged Afghan rebels, who depend heavily on her country's support, to unite and negotiate with the Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah.

"They must take not just military measures but political measures," Bhutto said in a television interview for the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Panorama" programme Monday night. She said the parties in the Mujahadeen rebel government-in-exile should listen to their friends — "not just Pakistan, but others too" — who have called on them to broaden the base of their government and speak with one voice.

"If they want success they'll do it, and if they don't do it one can draw one's own conclusion," Bhutto said.

"Our major difficulty is that none of the Afghan parties involved in the Afghan interim government are prepared to negotiate with the hardliners in the Kabul regime."

Several Mujahadeen leaders told an interviewer they were prepared to fight on to achieve an Islamic Afghanistan and called for unconditional support from Pakistan and the United States.

But guerrilla leader Haji Abdul Latif, giving his last interview before his death in August, said rebel rocket fire against Kabul was killing innocent people.

"And all for the sake of killing

a few communists. My Mujahadeen won't stand for it."

Latif, known as "the Lion of Kandahar," may have been poisoned by rival Mujahadeen, according to rebel sources.

He told an interviewer many of his men no longer had the heart for battle. "They are sitting idle, refusing to fight. Soon they will start to surrender."

The U.S. envoy to the interim government, Peter Tomsen, said that eventually there would be a political settlement in Afghanistan. "But that when it comes should involve the relinquishment of power by the Najibullah regime."

Najibullah told the BBC that he rejected any suggestion the Soviet Union might pressure him to stand down.

"The status of the party and the individuals in it are determined by the will of the people, and not by the instructions and policies of the superpowers," he said.

Rebels claim victory

Afghan rebels said Monday they had repulsed a government attempt to reopen the strategic Kabul-Jalalabad highway which they cut eight days ago.

A spokesman for the Jamiat-i-Islami Party in Pakistan said government militia forces with tanks advanced from Jalalabad and Sorobi Sunday supported by aerial bombing and Scud missiles.

They were beaten back with losses, the Mujahadeen spokesman said, quoting a radio report from Jamiat commander Anwar received Monday morning.

The clash coincided with an upsurge of fighting on other fronts Sunday, including a rocket attack on Kabul which killed 10 people, according to the government.

The official Kabul Radio, monitored in Islamabad Sunday, said one of 15 rockets fired at the capital during the day hit the offices of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, killing and wounding members of staff.

The Afghan Red Crescent is part of the international network of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies which care for sick, injured and starving people in many countries.

Its offices are next to the Kabul River just south of the mountain ridge which divides the Afghan capital. No further details were immediately available.

The rebels said they had fired 12 rockets at Kabul airport, to the north of the city, Saturday and Sunday.

The rebel government-in-exile's official news agency Midia said the attack had disrupted air traffic but it had no details of



Benazir Bhutto

Kabul Radio also reported that 10 people were killed and 21 injured by guerrilla fire on Jalalabad. The eastern city has been under rebel siege since shortly after the last Soviet forces left Afghanistan in February.

The rebels launched a major assault in March and April, but were repulsed, suffering severe casualties and loss of morale.

Rebel and Western analysts said their failure to sever the Kabul-Jalalabad highway and prevent supplies reaching the beleaguered garrison was one of the causes of their failure.

Guerrillas of Jamiat and the Mahaz-Milli rebel party operating jointly say they managed to cut the road Sept. 24 and have foiled several attempts to reopen it. The Jamiat spokesman said they were laying mines and breaking bridges.

Sunday's was the first significant rocket attack reported on Kabul since last Wednesday when at least 27 missiles landed near the airport and a grain silo in the city, killing one person and injuring four.

Arafat calls on Japan to cut trade with Israel

TOKYO (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat urged Japan Monday to reduce trade with Israel, saying it would be a "fatal mistake" for a country dependent on Arab oil to ignore the Palestinians, Kyodo News Service reported.

Arafat said Japan could not ignore six million Palestinians supported by 200 million people in the Arab World.

"Aren't these statistics computed on the Japanese computer?" Arafat asked a seminar of diplomats and Middle East scholars in Tokyo. "Or maybe the Japanese computer does not yet understand the Palestinian language."

"It is not necessary for you to think of our interests," the Palestinian leader declared. "Think of your own interests."

Japan is Israel's third largest trading partner after the United States and Britain but imports more than two-thirds of its oil from pro-Arab countries in the Middle East. Japan has almost no oil of its own.

Government sources said Japan's trade with Israel had increased 280 per cent since 1985 and totalled more than \$1 billion in 1988.

Japan has traditionally steered clear of deep involvement in Middle East politics, while seeking good relations with oil producers. Japan praised Arafat's recognition of Israel and renunciation of terrorism in 1988 and allows the PLO to maintain a mission in Tokyo. But it has not recognised the independent Palestinian state declared by the PLO.

Foreign ministry officials said last month that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens might go to Japan in November, becoming

the first high-ranking Israeli official to visit for four years.

It is Arafat's first visit to Japan at the invitation of the government. He came in 1981 on an invitation from Japanese parliamentarians but did not meet cabinet members.

He is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama Tuesday.

Kaifu is expected to express support for the PLO's policies and to offer expanded Japanese assistance to the PLO through international institutions such as the United Nations, ministry spokesmen said.

Japanese officials have said Arafat was invited as chairman of the PLO, not as president of the State of Palestine.

Foreign Ministry officials said the government invitation was intended to underline support for Arafat's renunciation of violence and calls for peace.

Later Monday, Arafat attended a ceremony to designate the PLO's Tokyo office the permanent mission of Palestine.

Japan, like the United States and other Western industrialised countries, holds that Palestine has yet to meet generally accepted international law criteria for statehood. Japan has full diplomatic relations with Israel.

However, Japanese officials approved the renaming of the PLO office, with the understanding that its legal status would remain unchanged. Japan is the third country to allow such a renaming, following France and Italy.

Israel asks for U.S. help in resettling Soviet Jews

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli government, anticipating a wave of 100,000 Soviet Jewish immigrants because of stricter rules for gaining U.S. visas, has asked the United States for \$400 million in loan guarantees to house them. Finance ministry spokesman Arieh Greenblatt said Monday the request was made by Finance Minister Shimon Peres, who returned Friday from a trip to Washington.

The government estimates that it will cost \$3 billion to educate, house and find jobs for the Soviet Jews, Greenblatt said.

He said that about one-third of this total would be sought from the United States, \$600 million in donations by American Jews and \$400 million through U.S.-guaranteed loans.

Such guarantees would allow Israel to borrow money from commercial banks at low interest rates. U.S. law currently limits loan guarantees to \$25 million per country per year.

Simcha Dinitz, chairman of the quasi-government Jewish Agency which helps resettle refugees, told Israel Radio Monday that some 100,000 Soviet immigrants were expected over the next three to five years and that loan guarantees would be necessary to accommodate them here.

In a report on the loan-guarantee request, the New York Times quoted an unnamed government official as saying the U.S. administration had not yet studied the request.

Questions have been raised ab-

out how heavy the immigrant flow to Israel will be and whether Israeli plans to settle some of the immigrants in the occupied West Bank could interfere with Middle East peace efforts.

Israeli Housing Minister David Levy recommended in June that many new immigrants be put in West Bank settlements.

The U.S. government has repeatedly called on Israel to stop settlement activity to improve peace prospects.

The United States changed its visa rules effective Sunday to try to stem the flood of Soviet immigrants. It said last week that the embassy in Moscow is facing a backlog of 32,000 cases. Of the 10,000 new applications in August, 45 per cent were Jews.

In addition, thousands of Soviet Jews who accepted Israeli visas have not used them but are waiting at L'vivskiy, Italy, and other European sites in hopes of getting visas to America.

Moscow-based Jewish activists say that many of the Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate to the United States may remain in the Soviet Union rather than leave for Israel, where language, jobs and housing have been difficult hurdles for them.

The American Jewish Committee estimates that more than 170,000 Soviet Jews immigrated to Israel between 1965 and 1988.

Of the 6,017 Jews who left the Soviet Union in the first six months of 1988, only 14 per cent chose Israel, it says.

Few Lebanese believe peace is coming despite talks

By Farouk Nassar
The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Amio Fayyad has repaired his shell-battered pharmacy in west Beirut but he hasn't removed the sandbags.

His actions reflect the scepticism most Lebanese feel about the peace talks under way in Saudi Arabia to end their 14-year-old civil war.

"I'm back in business," Fayyad, a druze, said Sunday. "But I have no faith in the ability of those people in Saudi Arabia."

An Arab League-brokered ceasefire that ended six months of relentless shelling has held for eight days.

But the daily crackle of automatic weapons along Beirut's dividing green line, an occurrence for so many years no one that considers it a violation, is a reminder of Lebanon's volatility.

Many Lebanese, who have seen scores of ceasefires collapse since 1975, consider this one nothing more than a respite in a conflict that has defied the peace-makers. Peace, they believe, is still far off.

Simon Haji, a 38-year-old taxi driver in east Beirut, does not believe that the ageing Lebanese legislators trying to hammer out a settlement in the Saudi Arabian resort of Taif will be able to come up with the magic formula that has eluded everyone else.

Quoting an Arabic saying, he said "They're just cooking a stone soup — it's something that can't be cooked."

"These people have been members of parliament since 1972 and they haven't been able to do anything to stop the war. Why should we expect them to be magicians now?" he said.

"The best we can hope for is from the Taif talks is an agreement on vaguely worded general principles," said columnist Emile Khoury, a Maronite Catholic who writes for the respected indepen-

dent Al Nahar daily based in west Beirut.

Parliamentary subcommittees will be set up to negotiate the details and mechanisms to translate these general principles into reality, a process which will take many, many months," he said.

Even then, many Lebanese believe, there are too many fighters with a vested interest in perpetuating the conflict to make a settlement attainable.

Although parliament is one of the few constitutional institutions to have survived the civil war, there is a general consensus that it is helpless to influence the warlords and foreign powers who have kept the war going.

"These men have no ill will at all on the gunmen who fought the war," said Mustafa Koosh, 38, a professional wrestler.

The current parliament was elected for a four-year term in 1972, three years before the war broke out.

The fighting prevented general elections and the legislators in the 99-seat house have simply voted themselves a new mandate periodically since then.

The main militias, who have accrued wide power during the fighting that has fragmented Lebanon into sectarian cantons, as well as the splintered Lebanese army, have no representatives among the 73 surviving parliament members.

Militia chiefs such as Walid Junblatt of the Progressive Socialist Party, and Nabih Berri of the Amal movement, both have denounced the political reforms being debated in Taif as meaningless.

"If Junblatt or Berri veto any resolutions taken in Taif, who's going to be able to implement them?" Koosh asked.

Shawki Khairallah, a columnist with the conservative Al Diyar

daily based in east Beirut, believes parliament is incapable of disbanding the militias.

"These 'heroes' must be brought to trial," Khairallah, a Greek Orthodox Christian, wrote in a commentary Sunday.

"They are guilty of mass murder, of butchering and killing, and should be tried in public. Only then we can bid our knives farewell."

Despite the gloom, many Beirutis say they will use the current lull to get their businesses going again.

"I'm going to repair my shop and resume business and I hope this lull lasts long enough for me to make up my losses," said Pierre Shabane, whose electrical tools shop in east Beirut's low-income Dora district was gutted.

The Lebanese despair is rooted in the failure of every peace effort to stop fighting that has killed more than 150,000 people, displaced another one million and ruined the economy.

But there are optimists. They pin their hopes on the prestige of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, one of the main driving forces behind the peace initiative, and the negotiating skills of senior aides to King Hassan of Morocco and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria.

The three heads of state make up a mediation committee formed by an Arab League summit in Morocco in May.

"The committee must have gotten solid assurance of cooperation from Syria, otherwise it wouldn't have flown the Lebanese parliamentary deputies to Taif to discuss a settlement," said Samir Honicia, a civil defence volunteer.

He argued that Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, can easily prevail on Junblatt and Berri to go along with any compromise and that Michel Aoun cannot dissent without becoming an outcast in the Arab World.



JAMAL Ghawi, a 50-year-old woman cleans her face from dust and blood after Arab efforts succeeded in halting six months of bloodshed.

SPLA said to have sent fighters for Cuban training

MALAKAL, Sudan (Agencies) — Southern rebels have sent around 600 young Sudanese to Cuba for military training, some of whom have returned to Sudan and defected to the government, says a senior security official.

The official, speaking to the AP on condition of anonymity, said at least 10 rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) turned themselves in to the army in the last two months at the southern riverport Malakal.

Interviewed in Malakal, capital of Upper Nile region 680 kilometres south of Khartoum, the official said several of the 10 were "small boys who have been taken to Cuba."

He said the army believes that about 600 boys under 18 had been sent to Cuba for training "after

going through the usual brainwashing and instructions about Marxism and Leninism."

The SPLA is known to have leftist leanings and has had close relations with Ethiopia's Marxist government and, until 1985, with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

The rebellion in Africa's largest country began in 1983 over demands for greater autonomy and economic reforms in the southern region.

The defecting boys "complained about the bad treatment they received in the camps in Cuba," the official said. "They were made to work on sugar plantations and were treated as second class citizens. You can see small boys under 18 who speak Spanish fluently although (they)

cannot write or read."

Independent Khartoum newspapers have reported to recent years that the rebel movement was sending troops to Cuba for training. The civilian government of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi, overthrown by the military last June 30, never commented on the reports.

The Malakal official's comments constitute the first reaction to the reports by Sudan's current military government.

The official said that the rebel leader, U.S.-educated renegade army joba Garang, visited Cuba himself to obtain military aid for his rebels. He said the defecting troops joined the army to "protect their families and property after the rebels attacked their villages."

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 77111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children's programme
17:05	Sea Hunt
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Local programme
19:10	Agricultural programme
19:45	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Programme review
21:40	Local programme
23:00	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Documentary
18:30	News in French
19:15	Aujourd'hui En Jordanie
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Paul Daniel's Magic Show
21:10	Supersense
22:00	News in English
22:20	Hunter
PRAYER TIMES	
05:09	Fajr
06:26	(Sunrise) Dhuha
12:25	Dhuhr
15:47	'Asr
18:23	Maghreb
19:40	'Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweidiah Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785, 685326	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terressania Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
A drop in temperature and rise in humidity will occur and some clouds will appear at different altitudes. Wind will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
Amman Min./max. temp. 15/27	
Aqaba 22/36	
Deserts 16/32	
Jordan Valley 20/34	
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 16 per cent.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Salim Al Daboubi	776751
Dr. Majed Abu Sneicher	881635
Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim	896294
Dr. Hisham Kan'an	790286
Al Asema pharmacy	661912
Firas pharmacy	773336
Al Asema pharmacy	637055
Natourah pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yaouph pharmacy	644945
Shmeisat pharmacy	637660
ZARQA:	
Dr. Abdul Latif Sharbini	(—)
Khalil pharmacy	985417
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630241
Rescue	199
Fire Brigade	621111, 637777
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	243402
Traffic Police	396390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	605800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	121
Directory assistance	010230
Overseas Calls	623101
Repairs	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	771111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	81381322
Khalil Maternity, J. Amn	642816
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn	642812
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Mahlas, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shmeisat	661174
Shmeisat Hospital	645845
University Hospital	6672737
Al-Musader Hospital	6672737
The Islamic, Abdali	66612737
Al-Ahli, Abdali	6661646
Indian, Al-Mubajreen	771012
Al-Badr, J. Ashrafieh	7711126
Army, Marfa	8916115
Queen Alia Hospital	60224050
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	(09)983323
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)991071
Ibn Sina Hospital	(09)986732
IRBID:	(02)275555
Princess Basma Hospital	
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)272715
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital	(02)247100
AQABA:	(06)332005
Princess Haya Hospital	

Other Flights (Terminal 2)		18:55	Dubai (AZ)
		21:15	Dubai (EK)
11:20	Kuwait (KU)		
13:20	Cairo (MS)		
13:30	Moscow (SU)		
17:25	Riyadh (SV)		
17:55	Rome (AZ)		
20:15	Dubai (EK)		
20:16	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)		
01:00	London (BA)		

MARKET PRICES	
<i>Upper/lower price in fils per kg.</i>	
Apple (golden)	550 / 500
Apple (red)	600 / 540
Banana	400 / 350
Banana (Mukhammar)	350 / 300
Beans	530 / 480
Cabbage	150 / 120
Cauliflower	230 / 190
Corn	160 / 140
Cucumbers (large)	250 / 200
Cucumbers (small)	330 / 280
Daikon	700 / 600
Eggplant	140 / 120
Fig	420 / 380
Garlic	850 / 750
Grapefruit	240 / 200
Grapes	320 / 280
Grapes (red)	320 / 280
Guava	420 / 380
Lemon	190 / 150
Mallow	130 / 100
Marrow (large)	180 / 150
Marrow (small)	320 / 270
Onion	600 / 550
Onion (dry)	420 / 380
Pepper (hot)	160 / 120
Pepper (sweet)	170 / 140
Pomegranate	330 / 280
Potato	300 / 250
Spinach	420 / 380
Sweet Melon	350 / 280
Tomatoes	150 / 120

DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
05:30	Aqaba (RJ)
11:40	Tripoli (RJ)
11:45	Vienna, Chicago (RJ)
12:15	Belgrade, Bucharest (RJ)
12:45	Rome, Madrid (RJ)
13:40	Paris, Brussels (RJ)
13:40	Frankfurt, London (RJ)
13:45	Frankfurt, Cairo (RJ)
20:40	Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)
21:20	Cairo (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:10	Larnaca (RJ)
22:15	Jeddah (RJ)
22:30	Colombo, Dubai (RJ)
22:30	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
24:00	Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
12:25	Kuwait (KU)
14:05	Cairo (MS)
15:40	Moscow (SU)

Prince Mohammad turns 49 today

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Tuesday celebrates his 49th birthday anniversary.

Prince Mohammad was born in Amman Oct. 2, 1940 and received his elementary education at the Islamic Scientific College in Amman, after which he attended a Swiss academic institution. Later, he pursued his studies in Britain. In 1956, he joined the military college in Baghdad for one year.

Prince Mohammad has acted as Regent for King Hussein on several occasions. He has held several posts, including president of the Jordanian Tribesmen Council in 1971 and president of the Higher Tourism Committee in 1977. Prince Mohammad is also the present chairman of the



HRH Prince Mohammad
Jordan Shooting Federation and Jordan Chess Federation.

Ministry takes steps to upgrade services at Ramtha border post

AMMAN (J.T.) — A number of decisions were taken at a meeting held at Ministry of Interior Monday to conform to His Majesty King Hussein's directives to upgrade services at the border post of Ramtha near the Syrian border.

A statement by the Ministry of Interior said that in implementation of the King's directives to facilitate procedures for travellers, a decision has been taken to enlarge and improve the administration buildings and the customs services to ensure and to modernise travel procedures at the border post.

The statement said that further meetings will be conducted by the ministry to finalise arrangements for the improvements at the Ramtha post, but gave no other

details. The meeting, which was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masadeh, was attended by the ministry's secretary general, the director of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, the secretary general of the Ministry of Agriculture, the director of the Nationalities Department at the Ministry of Interior and representatives of the Intelligence and the Public Security Departments.

King Hussein visited Ramtha border post on Sept. 21 where he inspected services and met with the travellers and customs officials.

He was briefed on the various arrangements conducted to the course of travel and procedures.



Prince Abdullah visits RJ headquarters

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein Monday paid a visit to the Royal Jordanian RJ headquarters in Amman and met with Dr. Samir Mutawee, RJ deputy director general for public relations and department staff. The Prince was briefed by officials on the department's duties and its activities in promoting Jordan's air transport as well as

cultural and touristic programmes in Jordan and abroad. RJ is now involved in marketing Jordan's touristic sites abroad under an agreement with the Ministry of Tourism last year, the public relations chief noted. Prince Abdullah voiced appreciation to RJ for its endeavours and commended the work of the public relations staff and the RJ office abroad in promoting tourism in Jordan.

Badran calls for improvement of external appearance of schools

AMMAN (J.T.) — The facade and external walls of government schools in Jordan will be painted white and they will all have well-kept gardens, according to a circular by Minister of Education Adnan Badran to various education departments in the Kingdom Monday.

In his circular, the minister said that all tenders for school buildings should, from now on, take into account the question of external appearances of the schools

and their exterior walls as well as the surrounding gardens which should be planted with trees. Also in conducting maintenance work, those in charge should take care to implement the new instructions, the circular added.

Upon announcing a two-day weekend on Sept. 25, the Minister of Education said that maintenance work at school buildings could be carried out Thursdays when the schools are closed for

the weekend.

A total of 3,600 schools will observe the two-day weekend starting this weekend, allowing for more time for recreation activities by students who can use the school grounds and facilities, according to the minister's announcement last week.

A total of 150 two-shift schools, run by the Ministry of Education, will continue to observe a one-day weekend for the time being until new school buildings are set up.

Jordan launches Arab Child Day activities

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Monday launched Arab Child Day activities involving various organisations and institutions which care for children, schools, social work and community centres around the Kingdom.

The Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QASWF) reported activities at its 21 centres set up in various provinces and said that lectures, recreational programmes for children and other events were organised and children were taken on field trips to a number of tourist sites and other places of interest.

Each of the 21 QASWF centres has a children's section supervised by qualified teachers, said Dr. Ali Othman, QAF's technical adviser, in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Othman said the fund's participation in Arab Child Day activities this year reflects its keen interest on promoting children's cultural and recreational environments as well as mental and physical capabilities.

According to Othman, kindergartens attached to the QASWF centres were set up with partial contributions from the local community, with the fund providing qualified teachers to take care of the children during their studies and recreation hours.

The fund also cooperates with

local and international organisations in providing education and enlists the help of specialists from Jordanian universities and the Ministry of Education, Othman added.

An agreement was recently concluded with Muta University on bilateral cooperation in providing educational and recreational services for the young in villages around the southern

city of Karak. Othman said. The week-long Arab Child Day programmes will also feature activities by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation in cooperation with organisations such as the General Union of Voluntary Societies and cultural centres.

The various branches of the Haya Arts Centre, will be holding art and folklore festivals with the participation of children.

Other activities in the programme include lectures, seminars on children's education and development, tours by children of different places of interest in Jordan and recreational events for the benefit of children.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, chairperson of the board of trustees of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QASWF), during a visit she paid to a QASWF centre in Mafrag.

Jordanian, Syrian teams begin talks on Al Wahdeh Dam project

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee in charge of matters pertaining to the projected Al Wahdeh Dam on the Yarmouk River near the Syrian-Jordanian border Monday began meetings here to review steps taken to implement the joint project which will provide

water for irrigation and electric power to be used by the two countries.

Valley Authority (JVA), who leads the Jordanian side to the

Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, secretary general of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), who will lead the Jordanian side in the meetings, said that a review of the completed diversion tunnel at the site of the dam will be made and there will be field trips by Jordanian engineers and specialists to Syrian water and dam projects during their four-day stay in Syria.

A consortium of Italian, Jordanian and Syrian companies built the tunnel at a cost of JD 2.5 million to divert the Yarmouk River water during construction, according to Bani Hani.

The meetings in Damascus, he added, are considered a continuation of those conducted by the joint committee last June under the directives of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee.

Bani Hani was earlier quoted as saying that geological tests at the site where the dam will be built, have been completed and work on designs for the dam itself have been finalised.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

KING CONGRATULATES GUINEA: His Majesty King Hussein Monday cabled congratulations to Guinean President Lansana Conte on his country's national day anniversary. King Hussein wished the president good health and his people progress and prosperity. (Petra)

CONDOLENCES: His Majesty King Hussein Monday delegated assistant chief of protocol Sheikh Bunas Al Zabin to convey his condolences to Al Raqqad family on the death of Hussein Abtan Salem Al Raqqad. Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker also delegated the Sahab police chief to convey condolences to Al Raqqad family. (Petra)

AOABA MARKS ARAB CHILD DAY: Cultural and recreational programmes were launched here Monday at the start of a week of activities marking the Arab and International Child Day. Aoaba District Governor Qafan Al Majali and senior government officials and members of the public attended a special ceremony organised by the Social Development Department in cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation office in the port city. According to the organisers, there will be lectures and seminars on children and the two institutions will organise field tours for the local children taking them to a number of industrial businesses and establishments in Aoaba. (Petra)

AMMAN TO ATTEND AOAS SEMINARS: The Greater Amman Municipality will take part in a number of seminars organised by the Amman-based Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS) which will be held in Amman, Istanbul and the Hague. The seminars will revolve around the question of modernising public administration and will discuss the present administrative systems in a number of countries. Participants in the seminars which will be held between Oct. 3 and 11, will listen to lectures and go on field tours of various establishments involved in public administration work. Case studies from the Middle East and Europe will come under scrutiny during the seminars, and a detailed study of the public administration system in the Netherlands will be made.

U.N. COORDINATION: Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Qasem Monday discussed with the foreign ministers of Turkey, India, Indonesia, and Chile bilateral relations and issues listed to the U.N. General Assembly agenda. The meetings, taking place on the sidelines of the General Assembly session in New York, were attended by Jordan's Permanent Representative to the U.N. Abdullah Salah. (Petra)

MAHADIN APPOINTMENT: A Royal Decree was issued Monday appointing Khaled Atallah Mahadin as director of press and information at the Royal Court effective Oct. 1. (Petra)

JABER BACK FROM IRAQ: Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan Al Jaber returned home Monday at the conclusion of a four-day visit to Iraq. During his visit, he discussed with Iraqi officials matters related to legislation, administrative rule, and architectural planning as well as exchange of expertise. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An Indian photographic exhibition — "Jawahar Lal Nehru, His Life and Times" — at the Students Activities Complex, University of Jordan.
- ★ An exhibition of watercolours on Jordan by Salem Kanaan at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of Islamic scripts at Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Nature and Man" by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Hadidi at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.
- ★ An exhibition marking the 1st centennial of the Eiffel Tower displaying photographs, drawings and pictures demonstrating the tower in all its aspects at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.
- ★ An exhibition of Romanian folklore and traditional crafts featuring life in Romania at the Jerusalem Hotel.

FILM

- ★ A Yugoslav film entitled "When Father Was on Business" (English subtitled), shows as part of the Yugoslav Film Week, at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.
- ★ A film on Michael Jackson, Moonwalker, at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

By Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Nursing, as a profession, is a field undergoing constant changes in Jordan and has been under in-depth discussions and concern for all parties involved, especially when the question of unemployment looms high as one of the thorny priority issues for the government.

"The situation of nursing in Jordan is not a happy one," said Nihad Salameh, curriculum development consultant at the Nursing Tutor Training Institute (NTTI). One of the points she highlighted was that accreditation and licensing are automatically granted to nursing graduates without proper inspection of records and academic performances during study.

Salameh maintained that "there is no follow-up action after a person acquires the certificate to become a nurse. This can be drastic, for the practice of nursing and health care rapidly evolves as time moves on."

Salameh, 45, a veteran in nursing with 23 years of experience in the field, lamented that "there is no nursing body which is responsible for controlling education, the quality of care or planning for the future or for upgrading the standards." She suggested that one of the basic requirements for a nursing licence should be good performance in practical and academic tests in the profession regardless of a diploma or a degree.

Today, every institution in Jordan works independently of others when it comes to recruiting nurses, she said. The only requirement is possession of the nursing licence.

Although numerous agreements were reached among the concerned parties to establish a nursing council which would handle issues related to the profession in Jordan, changes in the Ministry of Health resulted in the freezing of the proposal, according to Salameh. "We are therefore left hoping that the proposal will be revived to solve this problem," she said.

The University of Jordan has started accepting students for training courses in nursing, but their number is limited. Salameh attributes the low turnout to what she sees as the inability of nurses to take time off to undergo further training.

"Hospitals are understaffed and therefore the workload on the individual is tremendous" and the majority of hospitals in Jordan balk at sparing their staff for training, according to Salameh.

Although some institutions do release their nurses to further their education, the dire need for nursing staff as well as unavailability of funds block others from doing so, she said. "The result is a lack of specialised nurses," she added.

Foreign nurses in Jordan have grown in number considerably



Nursing students train to master the profession

because the number of Jordanians who graduate with a nursing degree is limited, Salameh explained. "Another point," she added, "is that foreign nurses come into the country and take over the profession without us having any say as to whether they qualify or not."

According to Salameh, foreign nurses should be tested to determine their skills. But as she pointed out, "Jordanians do not take exams, so how can we make foreign nurses sit for them?"

Salameh conceded that there is an increase in the number of Jordanian nursing students now that there are more nursing teachers in universities and Masters Degree in the nursing field is offered in Jordan. "In fact," Salameh noted, "it has reached a point where there are more applicants in proportion to teachers."

Another feature of the nursing profession is "unhappy working conditions." According to Salameh, "the shortage of nurses automatically pushes higher workloads onto those already in service, and this is done at the expense of the quality of service."

Today's problem is quality

Salameh said that while the main problem in the past was that hospitals were understaffed, today's problem is quality. The main reason, she says, "is that we do not take into account the importance of upgrading standards."

Nursing is a relatively young profession in Jordan with a short history; the first school of nursing was inaugurated in 1946. Prior to that date, nursing was simple and traditional. Health insurance schemes were launched in 1965 which inevitably led to the establishment of hospitals and consequently created a need for specialised nurses.

Nursing began as "procedure oriented," explained Salameh. In other words, nurses would go into the hospitals and treat the patients to the best of their knowledge regardless of the possible outcome of the treatment.

Now, according to Salameh, "we look at the patient as a total person. We use what is known as

the nursing process." The problems of the patient are identified and a report is written whereby the problem is stated, and the intervention method is written and then evaluated.

"We take into account the patient's social background," Salameh explained. "We also look at the patient's emotional level as well as the mental and physical state."

Salameh pointed out that the nursing curriculum had undergone constant changes, though it has not reached the level she advocates. "It has become more scientifically structured," she said.

Admission is granted to students with Tawjihi certificates with a concentration in social and human sciences.

Applicants are required to pass an English-language test as well as personal and physical examinations. Entrance exams were also upgraded, Salameh noted.

The curriculum has been changed to complement nursing practices with a different outlook at the patient, that of the "person as a whole."

In the past there were no specialisation programmes for the nurses, whereas today there is a definite attempt to structure courses according to needs.

However, Salameh stressed, "we need a specialised body to plan specialisation programmes so that nurses can have two alternatives; either to go for a Masters Degree or to specialise in one of the many fields of nursing."

Salameh emphasised that long-term planning was an essential element in upgrading nursing in Jordan as well as in making the Kingdom self-sufficient in qualified nurses. The first step, she said, was the establishment of a dedicated organisation to review the present situation and draw up long-term plans.

"How can one make plans for the future when we do not have planners?" Salameh asked.

'A battle for rights'

The nursing profession is in a battle for its rights, Salameh said. "We need rules and regulations

as well as protection. We need to increase the standard of care."

She added that in-service education and monitoring of nursing skills of those already in service are two major steps that should be incorporated into any hospital structure in order to enable the institution to cope with the fast-developing medical sciences.

According to a nurse who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition she remained anonymous, such changes are not enough from the point of view of someone who cares for dozens of patients in a hospital ward during an eight-hour or six-hour shift. "Equipment needs to be improved," she said. "For example, instead of sterilised gloves, disposable ones are used, which may or may not be sterilised."

Salameh said that these issues have been under discussion for one year but to no avail. "All we can do is keep the discussions going and keep hoping."

The NTTI was inaugurated in November 1988 with the aim of strengthening the nursing profession in Jordan, said Charlotte Ferguson, tutor trainer consultant at the institution. It now gives emphasis to primary health care, including maternal and child health services.

The main objective is "to train two categories of personnel, nurses and midwives," in addition to turning out primary health care nursing specialists.

The Ministry of Health has built and is expanding primary health care centres and there is a group of experts who supervise the management of these centres, Ferguson noted.

According to Ferguson, the NTTI is moving from "curative to preventive" methods. From taking care of the sick, "we are beginning to take care of all people to prevent them from getting sick," she added.

"We will be part of a paramedical institute, which offers all training programmes for nurses," Ferguson added that the Zarka Nursing College is also included in this project.

Ferguson stressed the need for more nurses "to provide the kind of nursing that is appropriate." She said a stronger infrastructure was needed.

For example, there should be more than one exam in order to obtain a licence in nursing and a "strategy to develop the standards" should be adopted and implemented, she said.

According to a 1983 report, there were 946 qualified nurses throughout Jordan, "with one nurse for every 2,553 people."

Ferguson calculated that a three-fold increase is needed to meet the growing demands of the country. She added that NTTI was not able to provide the sufficient number and therefore it launched the tutor training programmes.

In 1988, NTTI trained 74 tutors, Ferguson said.

Conference establishes League of Arab Surgeons

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 17th Jordanian surgeons conference which has just ended in Amman announced the birth of the League of Arab Surgeons to work under the umbrella of the Arab Doctors Union.

A statement issued here said that a constituent assembly has been formed, grouping representatives of Jordan, Palestine, Kuwait, and North Yemen.

The statement noted that the conference entrusted Dr. Mohammad Kamal, president of the Egyptian Surgeons Society, to serve as the league's secretary general, and Dr. Mohammad Abu Hashish to work as treasurer.

The statement voiced the participants' call for further coordination between Arab societies and the British Society of surgeons and the Jordanian Surgeons Society in matters related to seminars and conferences in Britain and Jordan.

Nearly 500 surgeons and specialists from the Arab World and foreign countries took part in the conference which discussed 50 working papers covering a wide

range of diseases and matters related to surgery.

Minister of Health Zubair Malhas opened the conference which was organised by the Jordan Medical Association (JMA).

JMA to attend Hiroshima talks

In the meantime, the JMA announced Monday that it will take part in a conference organised by the World Medical Association (WMA) in the Japanese city of Hiroshima on Oct. 7.

Dr. Hassan Badran, who has been delegated to attend the conference, said that the delegates will discuss proper means of deterring further nuclear tests under ground or elsewhere as a first step towards disposing of all nuclear arsenals.

The conference will be held on the 44th anniversary of the dropping of a United States atomic bomb on the Japanese city towards the end of World War II.

The WMA, which was founded in 1980, groups 70 members who are dedicating their efforts towards ending all forms of nuclear weapons.

CSC to fill 3,500 new jobs in three months

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Service Commission (CSC) will fill vacancies in government departments in the coming three months in the course of implementing the general organisational plan which was recently endorsed by a Royal Decree, but the number of jobs will be far less than those of last year, according to CSC Director General Muhammad Said Abu Nowar.

Most of the 3,500 jobs will go to the Ministries of Education and Health, but limited numbers of posts will also be filled in other government departments, Abu Nowar said in a statement to Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily.

Last year, the CSC, which currently has applications for work from 55,000 school and college graduates, was able to find employment for nearly 7,000 Jordanians in government departments.

But this year only half of this number will be lucky to find employment in government offices. "We will try to be fair as much as possible and we will give priority for employment to those who have been jobless for a long time," Abu Nowar noted.

"The government currently employs 120,000 civil servants and workers and has very limited room for the employment of

additional numbers of job seekers, especially in view of the ongoing economic restructuring process," Abu Nowar added.

Abu Nowar also said that an agreement on providing training to civil servants in Jordan will be put into effect in November.

We recently reached a tentative agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide \$750,000 to help Jordan carry out the training programme for its workers and employees, and an official agreement will be concluded here shortly in this respect.

In addition, he said, various government ministries have adopted plans and allocated sums for training their own employees.

The UNDP programme, Abu Nowar added, will last three years and will involve various government departments.

Apart from the training at the ministries, the government is providing training for job-seekers through the Labour Ministry's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), Abu Nowar added.

He said that graduates of secondary schools, community colleges and universities can join these courses so that later they can find employment in Jordan and abroad.

Jordan Times

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One Jordanian family

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's visit to Tafleeh Sunday can be characterised by many momentous features; but what stands out as most relevant in these critical pre-election days in his call on his people to remember that they form one family. This is a very timely reminder at a time when the people of Jordan are threatened by factionalism on more than one front and are preparing to cast their ballots on November 8 very much on such decisive criteria. It goes without saying that no one people can be or shall be divided on confessional bases or any other archaic grounds in this pre-21st century era. Jordanians must look forward to the day when the "oneness" of the Jordanian family will no longer tolerate the notion of minorities whether on ethnic or religious bases. How can one reconcile the presumption of the existence of minorities, among our midst as our legislation on elections keep on insisting, with His Majesty's reminder that Jordanians are one people who are indivisible?

How can a Christian be coined as a member of a minority group in a country like Jordan that hoists and guards the banner of Arab nationalism? It defies all logic to keep on viewing brothers and sisters who have a different faith as that of the majority as a minority group. On the contrary, one must regard them as members of the majority and as an integral part of the Jordanian family. Sooner or later Jordanian legislation must be amended to keep pace with contemporary thought on such matters. To begin with, it would be timely to consult established international norms and other nations' experiences on matters that still divide the country.

His Majesty's visits to different parts of the country are so important these days as they help remould people's attitudes in the right direction. The huge turnout at all His Majesty's visits is an evidence of not only the deep devotion and loyalty of Jordanians to their monarch but also to his views and teachings on issues and subjects that figure highly on their agenda.

In this context, one would hope that such royal visits would continue to even the remotest parts of the Kingdom. There are so many silent people in the country who can be reached only by such working trips. The unity of the people of Jordan is so fundamental, especially these days when many conspiracies are being waged against the stability of the country. His Majesty King Hussein has always been the very catalyst to unify the forces of the country under one banner and this is the time to do it. To see and watch King Hussein being "smothered" by literally thousands and thousands of his people is to see and watch him at his best.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian Arabic dailies on Monday gave prominence to King Hussein's visit to Tafleeh in southern Jordan where he addressed a rally reaffirming Jordan's stand and paying tribute to Tafleeh which served as an important station in the march of the Great Arab Revolt.

Al Ra'i newspaper said that the Tafleeh citizens welcomed the King with all their hearts and renewed their allegiance to the Hashemite throne in true commitment to the principles and goals of the Great Arab Revolt. Tafleeh, as the King said, witnessed a bigger rally of Arab troops led by Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein in his march northwards to lay the foundation of the Kingdom of Jordan, the paper said. The King pledged before his people on Sunday that he will remain committed to the goals and principles of that revolt and will do all he can to protect Arab territory and safeguard the Arab Nation, the paper added. King Hussein also noted that as Jordan has now joined the Arab Cooperation Council, the road is paved for pursuing the march to achieve the revolt's objectives.

A columnist in Al Ra'i tackles the question of Sudan which recently witnessed a series of important developments. Mahmoud Rimawi believes that the African country has now entered a new vicious circle with the detention without trial of Sudanese citizens for political reasons and with the announcement of the condemnation of this action by the country's judges. He says that the economic situation in Sudan is continually being aggravated while separatist forces are gaining ground in the south of the country. The problems of the Sudanese people which existed a decade ago are still outstanding, and no solution has been found for any of them, the writer notes. The writer warns of the danger inherent in the government's policy of detaining all political party leaders without giving them a chance to defend themselves and without even charging them with any offence. The writer believes that Sudan can be saved by first setting free all the detained politicians and then through a general national conference to discuss questions of destiny.

Al Dustour daily for its part dwelt on King Hussein's visit to Tafleeh where he met with his people and received renewed support for his wise leadership. The King went to Tafleeh to pay tribute to that city which served as an important stage in the Great Arab Revolt's process designed to liberate the Arab and unite their countries, the paper said. Tafleeh will remain a fortress for the Arabs defending their territory and shielding them against external danger, the paper added. The aims and objectives of the Great Arab Revolt, the paper noted, are now being boosted with the creation of the Arab Cooperation Council which seeks to achieve unity among the Arabs. King Hussein, the paper said, seized the opportunity and told the rally that the Kingdom will remain steadfast and will uphold its firm policies with regard to Palestine and other Arab causes.

Pluralism is made of red diversity, not of fudge

By Elizabeth Kristol

WASHINGTON — Pluralism requires tolerance. But a pluralistic society undermines its ability to deal with its most serious problems when differences are denied and tolerance is transformed into a false sense of unity.

Yet political, social and religious leaders do their best to coo-vioce us that differences among people are never profound and are always reconcilable.

In America, children's books and television shows like "Sesame Street" tell of the wonderful things that boys and girls, rich and poor, white and Hispanic have in common. Interfaith organisations like the National Conference of Christians and Jews publish tracts aimed at persuading their flocks that the two religions are — the divinity of Jesus notwithstanding — remarkably similar. At home and in the workplace, men and women lie through their teeth, assuming that they think of each other as a non-gender-specific "people."

In politics, the language of tolerance is going strong. The Bush administration seems committed to a Gentespeak of coalition-building and bipartisanship. Democrats and Republicans are exhorted to put aside differences — which is to say, political philosophies that gave birth to the two-party system — and focus on common concerns like the ozone layer and how standing too close to power lines and toaster ovens can kill you.

The media do their bit for tolerance by enlightening Amer-

icans about the fact that their counterparts in the Soviet Union are living, breathing people who have sinus headaches, instinctively talk baby talk to small animals and get old and die just the way other people do.

This is false tolerance, and in moments of crisis people won't fall for it.

The extraordinary reaction to the Supreme Court's decision that enables states to restrict abortions exposed the truth that differences among people persist, and run deep. "Defector" is a harsh epithet, yet it was hurled by one group of Democrats at fellow party members who supported the Republican effort to reduce the

capital gains tax.

Jews and Roman Catholics, who for years had been cheerfully building wobbly bridges, suddenly rediscovered their animosity as they argued over the propriety of a convent on the site of the Auschwitz death camp. Residents of the ethnically mixed Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn

watched racial hatred shatter their community.

Perhaps intolerance would not boil over with such intensity if honest differences were allowed to simmer. A healthy pluralism may in fact be characterised by the mutual respect that arises from a simmering of conflicting viewpoints and diverse senses of

identity. Yet such an admission seems nothing less than a Herculean feat for many people, especially those who hold public office.

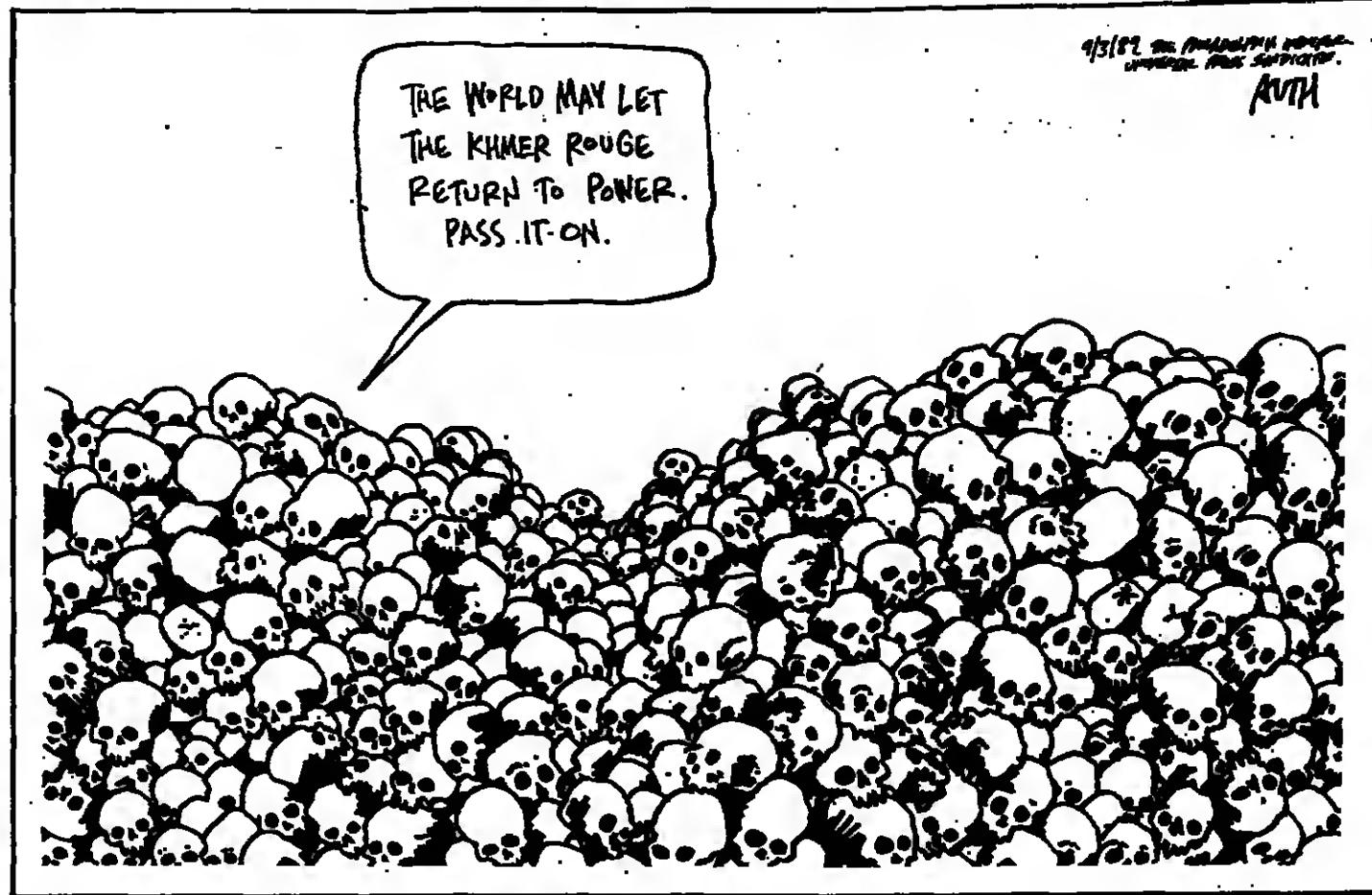
It is a peculiar quirk of life that the fundamental similarities among individuals say the least about us. We derive our sense of identity and pride not from putting on our pants one leg at a time but from our lifelong investments in particular world views, philosophies and beliefs — and these are the qualities we hope others will respect and tolerate.

If the lessons of this past summer teach anything, it should be that you cannot achieve tolerance by glossing over profound differences. Political and social leaders are misguided in favouring the expedient route of embracing similarity over the far more difficult task of enduring genuine differences.

True tolerance means looking differences squarely in the eye and admitting that when other people seem to differ from us, this is because they actually believe their view of the world to be true.

It is an occupational hazard of pluralism that we must live alongside people who differ from us. This gives rise to discomfort, displeasure, fear and even anger. Civilization asks that, at such times, we refrain from drawing swords. It requires that we continue to draw distinctions.

The writer is executive director of the Institute for International Health and Development. Her article is reprinted from the New York Times.



Latin presidents want better trade deals, not cash

By Caren Ross

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — Latin American leaders want better trade terms rather than money handouts to fight their war against drug trafficking.

Not until farmers get a better price for coffee, cotton, or flowers will they be willing to give up their vast plantations of coca, the plant base for cocaine, Latin America's major narcotics-producing countries told the United Nations General Assembly last week.

"We cannot speak about solutions based on eradication but on crop substitution," Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco-Cox told the world body. "And this must be supported by international agreements guaranteeing preferential treatment of commodities and... access to markets at competitive prices," he said.

Larco-Cox even mentioned decriminalisation of drug use as a means of fighting the war on traffickers.

"If we were to deprive (the farmers of coca growing) we would be promoting a social problem of hunger and protest that could swell the ranks of subversive forces and lead to the relocation of illegal crops," he said.

Colombia's cocaine conglomerates have already begun spreading out across Latin America, prompting fears that the region's drug problem could become many times worse.

The international community should consider buying coca crop, legalising the consumption of drugs and converting foreign debt into drug-fighting resources, Larco-Cox said.

Peru and Bolivia grow about 80 per cent of the world's coca supply while Colombia, a major cocaine-processing centre, has been the source of 80 per cent of the cocaine shipped to the U.S. market.

None of the three asked the world community for special anti-drug aid packages or for troops to fight the drug barons.

"We are not asking for more assistance — we have received plenty of help from your country," Colombian President Virgilio Barco said after meeting U.S. President George Bush in Washington.

Washington approved \$65 million in U.S. military aid to Colombia last month after Barco began an unprecedented crackdown on drug traffickers, including reinstatement of an extradition agreement with the United States so that millionaire drug barons could be brought to trial there.

Bush's longer-term anti-drugs drive would provide Colombia, Peru and Bolivia with \$261 million in 1990 and \$2 billion over the next five years.

Calling for better trade terms, Latin leaders said they were particularly concerned about the price of coffee which plunged after the collapse in July of the international coffee agreement.

"We cannot afford to talk idealistically of crop substitution while sabotaging Colombian farmers' main cash crop and the country's largest export," Barco said, referring to coffee.

He said the collapse of the agreement meant Colombia would lose more than \$400 million in income this year — money that could be used to fight the war on drugs and strengthen the legal economy.

Tens of thousands of peasants in Peru and Bolivia depend on the coca crop for their livelihood. "For Bolivia the fight against drug trafficking is a fight for development," President Jaime Paz Zamora told the assembly.

"My primary responsibility in the fight against drug trafficking is that the Bolivian people, the peasants in particular, than they are now," he told reporters.

The link between development and drugs was also mentioned by the leaders of major Latin American debtor countries.

"The war on drugs cannot be fought merely with police," Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said. "We must deal with the economic problems of those people who live in countries where drugs are produced."

By John Calabrese

THE 28 July Iranian election fulfilled many foreign observers' expectations by bestowing the office of president on former Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani. Although the results of the balloting were unsurprising, as a landmark in the ten-year history of the Islamic Republic the election supplies an opportunity to consider the course that Iranian foreign policy may take under a new chief executive with expanded constitutional authority; and how that foreign policy is likely to be confronted by the superpowers.

In the Western press, Mr. Rafsanjani is typically cast as a "moderate," a "pragmatist." Attached to these labels, however, are two important, if unarticulated, caveats; to neglect them would enlarge the risk of reducing analysis to wishful thinking. First, the depiction of Mr. Rafsanjani as a "moderate," as opposed to a "hard-liner" or an "extremist," locates him, however imprecisely, along the prevailing Iranian political spectrum, about which little is actually understood in the West. Second, were details of the dynamics of Iran's domestic politics both abundant and reliable, the impressions that these labels convey would still have to be corrected for differences which exist between the Iranian political milieu and our own. Thus, the labels by which we are accustomed to refer to Iran's new president are potentially misleading. They tempt us to accentuate, or to imagine, the divergences between Iran's new leader and his predecessor; and to expect changes, rather than to plan for continuities, in Iran's international relations.

Rafsanjani's inheritance

Mr. Rafsanjani inherits from his predecessor the costs and

Which roads will Iran's foreign policy take?

achievements of two struggles: one series of engagements fought on the domestic front to capture and consolidate authority over the state; the other, contested in the international arena, to preserve and promote its ideals. Waging these campaigns — for a time simultaneously — imposed tremendous hardships on the Iranian population and dealt severe damage to the country's international image as a "responsible" state. Significantly, however, neither struggle ended in catastrophe. On the contrary, if mere survival can — under such duress as Iran brought upon itself and was made to suffer — be counted as a kind triumph, then the policies of Ayatollah Khomeini were indeed vindicated.

Over the course of the decade, the regime prevented the restoration of the monarchy, neutralised left-wing opposition, and consolidated its hold on power. While brute force played a role in producing these results, so too did the power of charismatic leadership and the strength of religious conviction. The regime turned to domestic political advantage both the blow of Iraq's attack on it and the Gulf war which ensued, as well as the negative image which it gained in the West as a result of its international "misbehaviour." And though recast as an international "outlaw," the Islamic Republic emerged by the end of its first

decade universally acknowledged as a formidable political force in the Middle East. Thus, the Islamic Republic's deceased founder, bequeathed to his successor a vision, a method, and a record of governing the country that cannot easily be, and is not likely to be, repudiated either in principle or in practice after his passing.

President Rafsanjani assumes an office whose duties he has fulfilled for several months, with one overriding task to pursue: namely, the economic reconstruction of a country weary but not vanquished. Maintaining an active foreign policy (if not maintaining the stability of the regime) hinges on his efforts to address the problems of domestic well-being and international relations.

The rehabilitation of Iran's foreign economic relations could conceivably have been further postponed; the Iranian people have displayed a seemingly limitless capacity for sacrifice. But the evidence is already clear that this will not be the case. A duty-free port facility is under construction. Dubai's Jabel Al duty free zone has begun to operate as a major conduit for Iranian commerce. West German, and to a lesser extent Italian, economic involvement in Iran is again on the increase, while negotiations with Japanese firms regarding the revival of the Bandar Khomeini petrochemicals complex are under way. All of these efforts were launched before the ayatollah's death.

Iran's reimmersion in foreign economic activity does not, however, signal the jettisoning of more "radical" features of foreign policy orientation. More than one state has succeeded in doing business without politics; there is little reason to believe that Iran could not manage to do business despite politics.

The "ideologising" of its foreign policy has extended the horizons of Iran's foreign interests as well as the reach of its influence. The Islamic Republic has lent both verbal and material support to its co-religionists in places as far afield as the Philippines. And its recent grant of a sizeable contribution to the coffers of SWAPO in Namibia is a gesture of support for an anti-imperialist, rather than Islamic, movement. Examples such as these illustrate both the depth of the Islamic Republic and some of the local movements which it has helped to nurture.

The sources of discontent which the Islamic Republic successfully tapped are as yet alive. A natural link with Iran remains ready to be forged throughout the Middle East. It is difficult to imagine that Iran under its new president will suddenly relinquish its role as their principal benefactor. If the idea of commitment is too unconvincing a motive, Iran possess several additional incen-

tives to persuade the "realists" and the cynics. First, for President Rafsanjani to reject entirely the role of sponsoring revolutionary Islam would desecrate the memory of his predecessor, thereby helping to resurrect the domestic political rivals over whom he has taken great pains to gain ascendancy. Second, in the absence of immediate and significant improvements in the country's domestic economic condition, such a reversal would deprive the regime of a key legitimising tool.

While seeming to retain its militant Islamic credentials, Iran has already made noticeable adjustments in its posture towards the superpowers. This process began, however, during Ayatollah Khomeini's lifetime. In his words one can find the recommendation that Iran amend its position of balanced hostility in favour of a policy of balanced neutrality towards the superpowers. Thus far, the substance of the readjustment has consisted of two elements: lessening the frequency and lowering the pitch of its verbal attacks; and signing a series of bilateral economic agreements with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has appeared the more energetic of the two superpowers in responding to the possibility of better relations with Tehran. For the United States has preferred not to rush the pace of pursuing better ties. Several factors account for this. First, the U.S. does not share a border with Iran, or suffer from domestic problems which an overtly hostile Iran could help to worsen. Second, the U.S. can draw comfort from the improvement in East-West relations and the possibility that actively engaging Iran is as likely to become a predicament for the Soviet Union as a boon to it. Third, the campaign against state-sponsored "international terrorism" argues for a long "probationary" period and a clearer Iranian record of conduct. Fourth, there are the sensitivities of the Arab Gulf countries to consider.

Still, the U.S. has taken the opportunity since the Gulf ceasefire to refrain on its part from reigniting the war of words with Tehran. The ceasefire also provided justification for reducing the American military presence in the Gulf, thus reducing risk of a staged or chanced clash with Tehran. Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, has continued to purchase an array of NATO arms of a volume and level of sophistication that its military alone cannot possibly absorb, suggesting a more subtle, collaborative Western approach to defend its oil interests in the event of renewed hostilities.

Both superpowers, each in its own way, appear to have already taken a sober view of the prospects of a "fame Iran." In seeking to counter the threat posed by Iran to their respective interests, Moscow and Washington are likely to employ the least provocative means. It is highly probable that both the United States and the Soviet Union will, at least initially, confront the Islamic Republic's fourth president mainly by seeking to avoid confrontation — Middle East International, London.

Communist China at 40

By William Kazer

Reuters

PEKING — China celebrated 40 years of Communist rule Sunday but in its moment of glory is more isolated than it has been for years — all because of the army's bloody crackdown in June, diplomats said.

In Tiananmen Square, where Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the Communist republic 40 years ago and where this year students centred the pro-democracy campaign that was crushed with heavy loss of life, an army band on Sunday struck up the patriotic tune "in praise of our motherland."

Nearly, invited guests strolled beside a huge floral display of a rising red sun, symbolising the ruling Communist Party.

National day festivities were to be capped by dancing and a fireworks extravaganza lighting up the evening sky above 100,000 spectators, including the nation's leaders.

But few of China's foreign friends were on hand to share its finest hours.

Western nations, which halted high-level contacts with China after the June army assault, said they would boycott festivities on

the square.

"Dancing on the square somehow seems inappropriate," said one Western envoy.

Ambassadors from these countries attended a banquet for 3,500 people at the Great Hall of the People on Saturday night in a token appearance at official celebrations.

"This was the bare minimum that protocol required," said a European diplomat.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Relations between China and the West, particularly France and the United States which have given outspoken support to dissident exiles, have rarely been so strained, diplomats said.

Even some Eastern Europeans, though attending the festivities, have quietly distanced themselves from China.

"We know what happened in June and this was not civilised behaviour," said an East European diplomat.

Congratulatory messages have been received, among others, from U.S. President George Bush, Emperor Akihito of Japan and Queen Beatrix of the Nether-

lands, according to the official media, though some have pointedly addressed their greetings to the Chinese people rather than the government.

China did not bother to invite many Western dignitaries, apparently sparing itself the embarrassment of rejections.

Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who lives in exile in Peking and needs China's help to return to his country, was the ranking foreign leader at Saturday's banquet.

Also on hand was East German security chief Egon Krenz — representing one of the few staunch supporters of China's crackdown — as well as Hong Kong billionaire Sir Y.K. Pao and a sprinkling of guests from North Korea, Japan and Cuba.

"China is clearly more isolated than it has been in years," said a diplomat.

Diplomats said Peking's defensiveness showed in a speech on the eve of national day by Premier Li Peng, who used what should have been a festive occasion to defend the crackdown and speak of class enemies, hostile foreign forces and the use of Hong Kong as a base for subversion against China.

Toxic waste import halted in Bangladesh

By Mostafa Kaimal Majumder

Public protest has led to the Bangladeshi Government turning down a bid by entrepreneurs to import industrial wastes from abroad to generate electricity for a plant to produce caustic soda and salt.

DACCA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh has fringed off a health threat to its people from a plan to import toxic wastes from Europe and America. As a result of efforts by the media, scientists, academics and citizens' groups, the government has banned such imports.

Two Bangladeshi businessmen had proposed to import 280,000 tonnes of wastes from the USA. The wastes were said to include compounds of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, lead, selenium and silver, as well as other dangerous chemicals such as caustics, inorganic cyanides, pesticides, and other severely toxic, infectious and radioactive materials.

The entrepreneurs, Shamsher Wadud and Jalalul Rahman, promised a handsome return on the planned US\$20.02 million investment.

They claimed the plant would save the country tens of millions of dollars each year through domestic production of caustic soda and industrial salt in place of expensive imports.

But for the plant to be economically viable, they said, it needed to burn imported toxic wastes; this would be cheaper than using electricity from the national power grid.

The Ministry of Industries granted a no-objection certificate to the proposal provided it was cleared by the Ministry of Commerce and the Department of Environmental Pollution Control (DEPC), Bangladesh's environmental watchdog.

The DEPC objected right from the start. It was joined by the Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) and the mass

media soon took up the story. The scientific community also raised its voice: the Bangladesh Association for the Advancement of Sciences issued a strongly-worded statement warning that the project was fraught with danger.

Bending to the furor, the President's Secretariat announced last November that imports of foreign industrial wastes or toxic substances endangering life were to be banned. The entrepreneurs, however, continued to lobby for their proposal. Earlier this year they succeeded in getting the Ministry of Industries to appoint a four-member committee of experts to examine "whether the industrial wastes proposed for importation would contain radioactive ash or would be excessively toxic or radioactive."

Professor K. Ikhtyar Omar, of the Chemical Engineering Department, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), was the convener of the committee. Members included the director of the DEPC, the chairman of BAEC and another engineer representing the entrepreneurs.

Meanwhile, public opinion was outraged to learn of the secret dumping of toxic incinerator ash by a U.S. ship in the Bay of Bengal, off the shores of Bangladesh. Leading political parties and social groups roundly condemned the action and demanded government clarification.

A "foreign toxic waste resistance committee" was formed, representing six NGOs, including four women's organisations.

In April this year, the committee of experts issued its report: it opposed the import of hazardous industrial wastes.

Generating "cheap" electricity through incineration of wastes was not technically viable, it said, and declared that the wastes in question would be harmful to public health, even if imported in sealed drums.

And even if the import was allowed and the wastes incinerated, said the committee, there

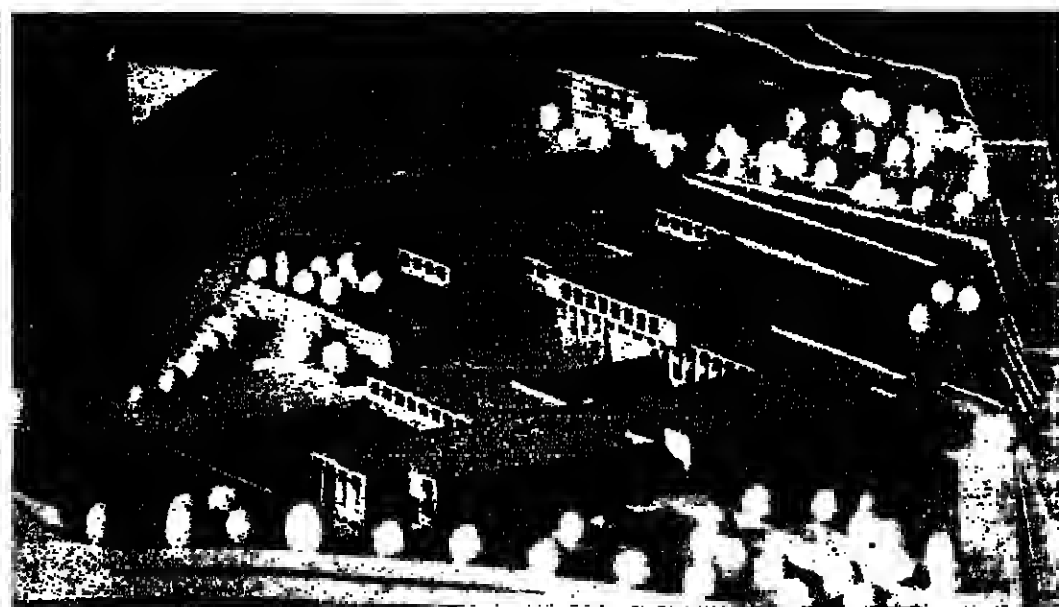
would again be the problem of disposal of the incinerator ash which could have higher concentrations of radioactivity and toxicity than the greater volume of original wastes.

Moreover, there was no technical competence in Bangladesh to supervise and control the safe transportation and disposal of such wastes after import.

In response to the report, the government announced that the businessmen's proposal was unacceptable.

So, for the time being, the industrial wastes import issue appears to be over in Bangladesh. As has been the case in several other developing countries, co-operation between NGOs and the media seems to have been successful in preventing toxic waste dumping by industrialised nations.

But environmentalists intend to keep a wary eye open lest those engaged in the profitable toxic wastes trade try once more to lure local businessmen with promises of easy money. — PANOS.



A Maquette sample of the new ORSTOM center in Montpellier

Hydrology — one of the original areas of research at Ostrom

By Krystyna Prusik

THE French Institute of Scientific Research for Development (ORSTOM) is a public, scientific and technological organisation depending both on the Ministry of Research and the Ministry for Cooperation and Development.

Its mission is to carry out research in cooperation for the development of countries and peoples in the Third World. The five interdisciplinary research departments, grouping together 41 research units, are the "Earth, Ocean and Atmosphere" department, the "Continental Waters" department, the "Agricultural Activities and Environment" department, the "Health" department and the "Society, Development and Urbanisation" department.

Its 1,200 scientists are shared out among more than thirty countries (in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, in Asia and in the Pacific) and six overseas departments and territories, not forgetting the three research centres in metropolitan France.

One of the original areas of research at ORSTOM, Hydrology, goes back more than 40 years, to the time when the development of what was then French Africa meant building roads and railways out of reach of river flows.

The first hydrological work carried out was to give French-speaking Africa and Madagascar a limnometric observation network (for measuring the height of water and the rate of flow of the main rivers, in more than 800 stations, in 15 states).

Since those initial studies in tropical regions which are hard to reach and have a harsh climate, hydrologists at ORSTOM have gained considerable experience in collecting and processing hydrological data, and, today, the Hyd-

rology Department at ORSTOM has an African hydrological database which is unequalled in the tropical world.

Making full use of technological progress and the possibilities of transmitting information by satellite, researchers at the institute have developed original devices using modern techniques. They have thus managed to set up a complete chain for measuring, transmitting and processing data.

Hydrologists at ORSTOM have developed new, accurate measuring instruments: pluviometers with an electronic memory for fast and precise processing of the data gathered, using microcomputers; electronic probes for measuring the water-levels; and electronic exchanges for collecting limnometric information (level and rate of flow of water) and pluviometric information transformed into a digitalised message which can be transmitted by any appropriate means. This equipment is powered by solar energy and can operate for several months at a time without any intervention.

In order to transmit the data gathered, the measuring stations are fitted with ARGOS beacons which send the information to NOAA (National Ocean and Atmospheric Agency) satellites. The information is either picked up by a specialised centre which then transmits the information to the users, or it is received directly by a local station.

A second system of transmitting hydrometric and pluviometric data plans to make use of the European Meteosat satellite after an experimental phase in the basin of the Congo River, financed by the Ministry of Research and Technology.

It is certainly very interesting to gather this hydrological data, but what is its use? Here are two examples:

For more than 15 years, the World Health Organisation has been treating 50,000 kilometres of river with insecticide in order to destroy larvae responsible for onchocercosis (river blindness) which affects several million people in West Africa. The 100 telebeacons installed by ORSTOM make it possible to measure the rate of flow of rivers and thereby to know the amount of insecticide to spread on each expanse of river to be treated. This is highly important as an overdose leads to the appearance of resistance in the larvae, and an overdose implies the risk of destroying non-target fauna or causing inconvenience to riverside dwellers.

The Manantali dam controls the whole of the Senegal River valley. The way the water is released from this dam is determined by needs which have to be satisfied downstream. These needs are known thanks to the results of teletransmission from beacons. It is thus possible to share out the water between traditional agriculture, large-scale irrigation, the production of hydroelectricity and navigation. Moreover, in this valley, a traditional form of agriculture is practised, based on flooding, which brings down fertile land when the waters recede. In 1988, an artificial flood was created on the Bafing and Senegal Rivers, resulting from the measurement of the amount of water brought by their tributaries. This information was known by teletransmission. This flooding was indispensable for the traditional post-flood agriculture in the Senegal valley.

With the opening of the new ORSTOM centre in Montpellier, the Hydrological Department is developing new projects, for instance on the River Amazon, on the Mekong in China, and in Bangladesh — French features.

Diet and health — the debate goes on

MORE THAN two and half billion people are vegetarians. But for perhaps most of them, this is not a choice. They would eat meat if they could afford it, or if it were available.

The fact that nearly half the world's population lives on a diet that excludes meat does not therefore support the argument that vegetarians are healthier than meat-eaters.

In the more affluent carnivorous societies, vegetarians choose of meatless diet primarily because they believe that no living creature should be killed to provide food for humans.

One group, the vegans, extends this philosophy to foods of animal origin, thus adding milk and eggs to the list of unconsumable items.

Vegetarian fundamentalists may also refuse to wear leather shoes, and boycott crops fertilised with animal manure.

Vegetarians argue that plants

start the food chain, and animals eat the plants. Thus animals provide a second-hand, pre-processed form of primary food.

This is an inefficient source of energy and protein, they add. And meat is even more unhealthy because of modern farming methods.

Additives include antibiotics to increase production. Organic insecticides are used. Colouring agents make the meat look red, while a wide range of chemicals goes into the fodder.

Meat-eaters counter by claiming that the self-imposed restrictions of a vegetarian diet means that it is nutritionally inadequate and needs to be bolstered with iron concentrate and vitamin B-fortified foods. Meat and dairy products, on the other hand, are complete in essential nutrients, as the Socrates, Plato and Pythagoras, could point to the results of a five-year survey carried out in West Germany.

This has shown that vegetarians have a remarkably lower cholesterol intake than meat-eaters, and their blood pressure and weight are well below national average. Diseases of joints, stomach and intestines were less evident in vegetarians.

And because fewer vegetarians smoke or drink alcohol, cancer and coronary risks are also reduced.

However, the same report admits that because vitamin B12 counts were below critical level in vegetarians, the diet was inadvisable for pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, babies or young children.

Meanwhile, a British report has shown little difference in laboratory tests between vegetarians and meat-eaters. But the summary says that "vegetarians can be, and usually are, as healthy as meat-eaters" — *Lions features.*



Richardson and the phantom

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Tony Richardson, the British director, has operated with similar success in the theatre, the cinema and television, displaying an uncommon expertise in all three.

"I have yet to stage an opera, but all my favourites seem to have been snuffed up," he complained, relaxing over a drink in his Paris home, a modernist flat in a stately 18th century mansion in Saint-Germain-des-Freres. He had just finished a Sunday afternoon reading rehearsal with the principals of his present project, a television film of "Phantom of the Opera."

"The great Italian operas have been done to perfection by Visconti and Zeffirelli and are therefore out of bounds," he explained. "I love Bergman's film of 'The Magic Flute' and there have been several 'Carmens'. So, for the moment I confined myself to the operatic sequences of 'The Phantom'."

A tall man of trim figure, Richardson is charged with a restless energy. He enjoys movie-making, regarding it as a sport. "There's a team spirit to it and it has something of a holiday feeling about it with the unexpected waiting around the corner. I find it a marvellous stimulant."

This month, the director, his company and crew spent the night from dark to dawn at the Palais Garnier, the Paris Opera. This location was to shoot the climax of his current film, in which the pursued phantom is fired upon and falls from a lofty ledge of the building to his death.

The episode might have been more comfortably recorded on a studio set with the panoramas of the city on its backdrop. Richardson, who is thought subject to vertigo, insisted that it be photographed from a dizzying angle. The Opera roof is a territory of slippery hills and dales and for the filming was covered with the wires of electrical equipment. Members of the entourage stepped cautiously, watching their steps as they tottered about.

"Audiences can always distinguish the faked from the real," remarked the director.

Richardson began his directorial career when he was an undergraduate at Oxford, serving as president of the Oxford Union's dramatic society (1949-1951). There he produced a series of demanding plays — "The Duchess of Malfi," "Peer Gynt," "Romeo and Juliet" and "King John." This brought him a contract to train for direction at the

BBC. TV drama was in its infancy then and he felt exiled from the theatre world so he did not linger.

With George Devine in 1955 he formed the English Stage Company at London's Royal Court Theatre. Its objective was to display the work of young playwrights. Among the dramatists the Royal Court's repertory revealed were John Osborne, John Arden, Harold Pinter, N.F. Simpson, Shelagh Delaney and Arnold Wesker.

"Devine and I were obliged to scrounge about to find financing as we had no government grant to aid us," he recalled. "Kenneth Tynan, who was becoming an influential critic, read Osborne's 'Look Back in Anger' and told me it would never do. 'Why, its title is even ridiculous.' However, when he saw the performance, he became one of its champions. It was an important breakthrough with its anti-establishment sentiments and fresh view of the postwar youth, a battle cry for social change."

Having discovered a responsive public as well as new writers, the Royal Court enlarged its scope to present foreign authors of the avant-garde: Brecht, Ionesco, Sartre, Tennessee Williams, Edward Albee and Max Frisch. It imported Roger Blin's French production of Beckett's "End Game" for a guest engagement and afterward performed it in English.

Richardson undertook another of Osborne's plays, "The Entertainer," which told of a passe music-hall comic and his mounting struggle to draw laughter from the younger generation with the decrepit material that had made their parents roar. Laurence Olivier, seeking novelty, volunteered for the role and it was soon transferred to the West End. Its director was invited to restage it in New York and made his first Atlantic crossing. Today, he resides nine months a year in Los Angeles and vacations on the Riviera, where he maintains a house, and keeps an apartment in Paris.

"I prefer working in America to England," he remarked. "I feel more at home there. There's more freedom; it's more mobile; anything can happen at any moment."

He made his entrance in the cinema with "Momma Don't Allow," a title suggesting Woody Allen with his bag of hang-ups. Quickly mastering the movie form, he emerged with his adaptation of "Look Back in An-

ger" as a screen stylist.

His "Tom Jones," a rollicking bawdy farce of England in the 18th century, derived from Fielding's novel, has been the most popular of his films, an enormous commercial success that received Academy Awards for best picture, director, screenplay and score. As might be expected,

there was a demand for more of the same. Richardson refused to repeat himself and instead set to work on a film of Evelyn Waugh's novel, "The Loved One," a spoof of the mortician's trade in Hollywood. Its mordant humour did not have mass appeal, but it has become a cult film, admired for its high style and brilliant per-

formances. Who could forget Liberace as its oily coffin salesman?

"Movies are a director's medium and are much more satisfying," said Richardson, and in the last few years he has worked exclusively for the cinema and television. — *The International Tribune.*

It took Hemingway 44 tries to bid 'A farewell to arms'

By Dana Kennedy
The Associated Press

BOSTON — Ernest Hemingway imitated for years have parodied the master in writing contests. But 60 years after the publication of "A Farewell to Arms," it's clear Hemingway was his own best imitator.

Hemingway went through 44 different, often sappy or verbose, endings of his second novel before he settled on a list line.

The discarded endings are included in an exhibit that opened

Wednesday at the John F. Kennedy library, which has the world's largest collection of Hemingway manuscripts. The exhibit focuses on the book in celebration of its 60th anniversary Wednesday.

The endings, written over six months, read like a series of entries in the annual international imitation Hemingway contest.

"A Farewell to Arms" is the story of a wounded soldier who falls in love with a nurse named Catherine. (Hemingway served in the Italian army on the Austrian

front.) In the novel, the two become lovers but do not marry. Catherine dies in childbirth at the end of the story.

The last paragraph of the novel comes just after Catherine's death in the hospital. The nurses are shut out of the room and the soldier is left with his dead lover.

"But after I had gotten them out and shut the door and turned off the light, it wasn't any good," the paragraph reads. "It was like saying goodbye to a statue. After a while I went out and left the hospital and walked back to the

hotel in the rain."

As bleak as that was, many of the other endings Hemingway scribbled on different pages paint an even darker picture.

"That is all there is to the story," read one discarded ending. "Catherine died and you will die and I will die and that is all I can promise you."

Another ending tried by Hemingway was: "You can stop your life the way you stop a story but you do not do it and afterwards you are not sorry. It stops for a while by itself and then it

goes again."

At times, Hemingway wallowed in bitterness:

"See Naples and die is a fine idea; you will live to hate its guts if you live there. Perhaps there is no luck in a peninsula."

"Sometimes, he was bitter — and sappy."

Some of the endings veer toward the verbose, like this one: "After people die you have to bury them but you do not have to write about it. You do not have to write about an undertaker. Nor the business of burial in a foreign country. Nor do you have to write about that day and the next night nor the day after nor the night after nor all the days after and all the nights after while numbness turns to snow and snow blunts with use. In writing you have a certain chance that you do not have in life."

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Poor states share U.S. concern about EC 1992 market change

VERSAILLES, France (R) — Some of the world's poorest countries say European Community (EC) plans for a single European market by 1992 threaten to add to the problems of their struggling populations.

Parliamentarians from 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, often at odds with Washington, share U.S. concern that the post-1992 EC will freeze out imports.

At a meeting in Versailles last week, they also expressed fears that money that could be used as much-needed development aid would be directed away from poor nations toward rejuvenated — and protected — EC industries.

"The imminent completion of the single European market brings with it serious threats of new and perhaps grave imbalances for the ACP countries," the legislators said in a report released at a joint ACP-EC legislative assembly.

The former European colonies

and the 12 Community members are currently entering the final stage of negotiations over extending a 15-year-old treaty governing trade between them.

The Lome Convention, which expires next February, provides preferential access for ACP exports into the Community and reimburses ACP producers for certain losses stemming from unusually large falls in the price of commodities and metals.

ACP countries see Lome as the centrepiece of economic cooperation with the EC.

The ACP countries, mostly in Africa, include 32 of the very poorest nations, among them Ethiopia, Benin and Jamaica.

An average ACP citizen earns \$317 per year, compared to \$11,475 in industrialised countries. In ACP countries 126 out of every 1,000 babies die, compared to 15 in developed countries. An ACP man can expect to live 49 years, compared to 72 years for a man in a developed nation.

In a speech designed to assuage ACP fears, EC Commission Vice President Manuel Marin conceded that 1992 could aggravate ACP economic crises and debt problems.

French National Assembly President Laurent Fabius said 1992 should not jeopardise ACP trade privileges. But he acknowledged: "It will be difficult."

ACP concerns have been heightened by a fall in their share of EC imports to below six per cent from nine per cent in 1970. The EC absorbs about 70 per cent of ACP exports, excluding oil.

After raucous debate in the Versailles Palace, the joint assembly adopted a resolution urging the EC to guarantee market access to the developing countries' imports.

It also recommended that the next Lome Convention reimburse ACP countries for their share of EC agricultural imports falls as a result of the 1992 Community changes.

Twenty commodities account for over 85 per cent of the ACP export earnings, and one or two products dominate the economies of most of the nations.

Falls in the prices of coffee and cocoa have hit many ACP countries, including the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Ghana.

The assembly urged the EC to give continued preferential treatment to ACP banana exports, to accord free and unlimited access for ACP rum and to improve trade terms for ACP rice.

In the Lome talks, ACP nations are pushing for a dramatic increase in EC aid over the next five years. The current accord has provided about \$8.5 billion over five years.

EC officials agreed an increase was due, but discouraged ACP hopes of a dramatic rise. "Development aid has often been wasted," said assembly co-President Leo Tindemans of Belgium. "The key to development is not always the amount of aid."

Taiwan to boost aid to Third World

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan, a diplomatic outpost but one of the world's big holders of foreign exchange reserves, plans to substantially increase financial aid to Third World countries for development projects, officials said Monday.

They said the government will expand the international economic cooperation development fund, established in October 1988, to between \$3 and \$5 billion in the next five years from the current \$1 billion.

"Requests for financial aid from the Third World are larger than expected and we believe our current funds cannot meet the demand," an official of the Economic Ministry said in an interview.

"We expect the \$1 billion to be used up in between three and five years and then we will have to inject new funds," he said.

The official, who declined to be named, said the ministry had over the past four months approved aid totalling almost \$100 million to several nations, including Panama and Costa Rica, to set up industrial zones.

Other countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Guatemala, Malawi and the Dominican

Republic, have applied for similar funds. Development projects now being screened include coal mines, highway construction and industrial zones.

"We offer financial aid in the form of 20-year loans with interest rates as low as about three per cent per annum," the official said.

Eastern Bloc countries may be included in the financial aid when trade and investment between Taiwan and the East Bloc reach certain levels, the official said without elaborating.

Taiwan, diplomatically isolated by its ideological enemy, Communist China, trades directly with seven Eastern European countries including East Germany and Poland.

It has diplomatic ties with only 24 countries, mostly small states in Central and South America and the Caribbean. But its trading power has earned it some \$80 billion in foreign currency and gold reserves, the world's largest after Japan.

"We can just financial aid to strengthen our ties with the Third World and at the same time boost our international image," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Yu-Chu.

ECONOMIC NEWS IN BRIEF

UAE firm raises oil prices

DUBAI (R) — The Abu Dhabi National Oil Co (ADNOC), has retrospectively raised its Murban crude oil price for September by 65 cents to \$16.65 per barrel from \$16.00 in August, oil traders in the Gulf have said. They said ADNOC also raised its lower Zakkum crude price to \$16.40 per barrel from \$15.75 in August, Umm Shaif price to \$16.27 per barrel from \$15.65 and Upper Zakkum price to \$15.65 per barrel from \$15.00. ADNOC sets crude oil prices for its customers retrospectively at the end of each month based on market trends.

Asian consortium strikes oil

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — A consortium of Taiwanese, South Korean and Malaysian companies has struck oil in the South China Sea, the Taiwanese company said Monday. Overseas Petroleum and Investment Corporation of Taiwan said in a statement that flow rates of over 1,800 barrels of oil per day have been obtained from one zone in the well South Acis-4 RDL, off Malaysian Sarawak state on Borneo Island. Further study will be necessary to assess the commercial potential of the discovery, said the statement. It is the first time that a Taiwanese or Korean firm has struck oil in Malaysia. Malaysia now produces 550,000 barrels of oil per day through Shell and Esso, a subsidiary of Exxon of the United States. The corporation is an affiliate of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation of Taiwan. The other companies are Petronas Canggih Ltd, of Malaysia, Phoenix Resources Company of Sarawak, Samsung Company Limited of South Korea and Korea Petroleum Development Corporation of South Korea.

Projections for South Korea lowered

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — A Korean government think tank has lowered its projection for South Korea's 1989 economic growth to what would be the lowest growth rate in four years, in real terms. The Korea Development Institute has lowered its projection to 7.2 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the last forecast, on Aug. 22. The institute cited continued sluggish exports since January, and blamed them on a decline in the competitiveness of Korean exports caused by the Korean won's appreciation against the U.S. dollar since late 1987. It also pointed to prolonged labour unrest and steep wage hikes over the past two years. Korean exports will total \$65 billion this year and rise 11.5 per cent to \$72.5 billion next year, with imports increasing 14.4 per cent from this year's projected \$59 billion to \$67.5 billion next year, according to the KDI's latest projections. Under the projections, Korea's current account surplus will amount to \$7 billion this year and \$6 billion next year. However, some economists doubted the surplus this year would reach \$7 billion.

Jordan dinar firms against dollar

AMMAN (R) — The Jordanian dinar rose against the dollar on the free market Monday after the Central Bank of Jordan supplied feedbacks to banks at cheaper rates to try to stabilise the local currency.

Banks were trading the dinar at 685/690 fils to the dollar, the same rates as the Central Bank. It had been trading at 690/695 since early September.

"There is lots of demand on the dollar with negligible supply," one dealer said.

Arab aid has increased the Central Bank's foreign exchange funds, allowing it to flex its muscles in the market and gradually strengthen the dinar, which was trading at 940/960 fils in early August. There are 1,000 fils to the dollar.

A senior official said that in

September the Central Bank bought almost \$100 million from banks as Jordanians dumped them for a stronger dinar.

"This, together with the Arab financial aid we received has helped boost our foreign exchange position to around \$500 million and has enabled us to intervene in the market both ways," he told Reuters.

The dinar also gained ground

on the black market where it was quoted at 707/717 fils compared with 710/720 Sunday.

The Central Bank fixed the dinar at 617.5/623.6 fils to the dollar Monday compared with 617.1/623.1 fils Sunday.

The official rate is used for transactions such as imports of medical and subsidised food and fees of Jordanians studying abroad.

Airlines join forces as Europe prepares for 1992 liberalisation

BRUSSELS (R) — As European airlines join forces to survive tougher competition after 1992, the European Community (EC) is anxious to secure cheaper fares and more choice for travellers.

In the past month, Air France and West Germany's Lufthansa have concluded a broad cooperation pact while Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) has decided to swap shares with Swissair.

British Airways and Dutch flag-carrier KLM are planning to buy a 10 per cent stake each in Belgium's Sabena.

European airlines, including those outside the 12-nation Community, are preparing for the creation of a single EC market free of internal barriers in 1992. Several have also struck alliances with U.S. airlines.

"If life is to become more competitive, size will become important," said Ian Wild, airline analyst at London stockbrokers Barclays De Zoet Wedd. "Airlines are covering themselves."

On Friday, EC transport minis-

ters meet in Paris to discuss liberalising the government-dominated airline industry.

But they are determined to avoid the pitfalls of U.S. deregulation a decade ago, when fare-cutting wars and big mergers killed off smaller airlines, pushing prices up again.

"We can see that there's a motivation labelled 1992," said an EC official, referring to the recent spate of European link-ups. "But we don't want to create a U.S. style situation where the big airlines swallow up the small ones."

Measures put forward by the EC's executive commission would abolish several government restrictions on cheap fares as long as pricing is not "predatory."

States could no longer, without good reason, refuse traffic rights to any airline on their territory that was fit to fly.

Some EC officials say this would vindicate a complaint by

French private airline UTA that it is unfairly excluded from European routes operated by state-owned giant Air France.

Airlines would also be more able to fly between destinations in another EC nation or pick up passengers in a foreign EC capital on their way to a third.

"Separate legislation, currently being negotiated by governments, would give the commission the automatic right to veto big corporate mergers, including those between airlines."

Brussels already has discretionary powers to outlaw anti-competitive practices but it has made little use of them in the government-dominated airline sector.

And although transport ministers are committed to approving more deregulation by July 1990, building on modest steps taken two years ago, progress is likely to be slow.

Many governments, including France which chairs all EC ministerial meetings until the end of

the year, are reluctant to expose state-owned carriers to the harsh winds of competition.

"The French are saying we have to concentrate on harmonising technical qualifications and conditions for staff before we do more," an EC diplomat said.

"That may be more of an excuse than a real argument," Karl-Heinz Neumeister, head of the 21-member Association of European Airlines, says the benefits of deregulation will be lost unless governments solve air traffic control problems.

While some community governments argue that more competition will worsen congestion, others say it will ease the problem.

"More liberal states say there's no link between the two," the diplomat said.

"If liberalisation helps to carry people more efficiently then it would help the congestion problem. You may well find you're carrying more people in each plane."

Channel tunnel project seeks more funds

LONDON (R) — Directors of the channel tunnel project said Monday they would have to dig for more funds to meet a 40 per cent increase in the estimated cost of linking Britain and France by rail in 1993.

The Anglo-French Eurotunnel Consortium said it now put the cost of the project at about £7 billion (\$11.3 billion), up from the £5 billion (\$8.1 billion) originally forecast.

The project has been hit by

inflation, construction delays and the increased cost of components such as rolling stock.

Eurotunnel said it planned to raise about 75 per cent of any additional funding from the syndicate of international banks which had committed funds to the project. The remainder would probably come from a rights issue in 1991 or 1992.

But it said in a statement disagreement over estimated construction costs with contractor

Transmanche-Link (TML), a consortium of Anglo-French companies building the tunnel, was making it hard to finalise a financing package.

"Consequently it has not been possible to determine with Eurotunnel's syndicate of banks and acceptable forecast of costs to complete the project which can be used as a basis for arranging the necessary additional funding," the statement said.

Shares in Eurotunnel dipped 90 pence (\$1.46) on the London Stock Exchange Monday morning to £5.05 (\$9.80).

The project, due to be completed by June 1993, is for three tunnels, two for rail traffic and the third for maintenance.

The 31-mile (50-kilometre) link under the channel is expected to cut the rail journey time from London to Paris from the current six hours to 2½ hours.

EC set to endorse aid to Poland, Hungary

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community foreign ministers, seeking to get the 12-nation group more involved in Eastern Europe, meet this week to endorse an EC aid plan for reformist Poland and Hungary.

But diplomats said some are likely to argue at the meeting in Luxembourg Tuesday that the \$325 million to be spent next year on food, training schemes and support for economic reforms is far too modest.

"Everybody will back the plan but the figure does seem to have been plucked from the air," one senior diplomat said.

The meeting may also adopt controversial rules on cross-border television broadcasts which have drawn fire from the United States for seeking to ensure that a majority of programmes will be European-made and not American.

Ministers will discuss a raft of

trade issues, including simmering disputes with Washington over steel and beef, as well as the future of national quotas on Japanese car imports in the EC's single market after 1992.

But, amid the dramatic events across Eastern Europe, the most pressing political problem facing the ministers is how to respond to appeals from Poland and Hungary for Western help to safeguard their transition from centrally-planned Socialist states to free-market democracies.

The EC's executive commission unveiled its aid plan last week at a meeting to coordinate the efforts of EC states and 12 other developed countries, including the United States and Japan.

The commission wants non-EC governments to match the money which the community is prepared to spend.

Poland's Solidarity-led govern-

ment has just signed a trade and cooperation pact with the EC, similar to one reached with Hungary a year ago. Now both Warsaw and Budapest are pressing the Community to be more generous, especially in lifting quotas on their exports sooner than planned.

Diplomats said some ministers might use Tuesday's meeting to float some more ambitious ideas for future aid.

But most want Poland to strike a deal with the International Monetary Fund before they grant any big new loans.

West Germany, the EC country most directly affected by the upheavals in the Soviet Bloc, is particularly keen for the West to make a major financial effort to bolster reforms there.

West German officials said much of that effort may be made bilaterally rather than through the Community or the 24-nation coordinating group.

Other topics Tuesday include forthcoming negotiations for a new trade and aid convention with developing states in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, emergency aid for Lebanon, the EC stance on trade negotiations with Gulf states and the progress of the Uruguay round of world trade talks.

CAEU sub-committee begins talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 5th meeting of a sub-committee on statistics formed by the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will convene here Tuesday for a three-day meeting to discuss activities in statistics by Arab League organisations, and a programme for the pan-Arab Central Statistics Bureau in the coming year.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, October 2, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	97.0	98.0
U.S. dollar	617.6	623.6	Japanese yen (for 100)	443.7	448.1
Pound Sterling	1000.1	1010.1	Dutch guilder	291.3	294.2
Deutschemark	329.0	332.3	Swedish crown	96.2	97.2
Swiss franc	379.8	383.6	Italian lira (for 100)	45.1	45.6
			Belgian franc (for 10)	157.3	158.9

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6135/45	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.1765/75	Canadian dollar	
	1.8765/72	Deutschemark	
	2.1187/94	Dutch guilders	
	1.6240/50	Swiss francs	
	39.39/42	Belgian francs	
	6.3575/25	French francs	
	1367/1368	Italian lire	
	139.55/65	Japanese yen	
	6.4300/50	Swedish crowns	
	6.9175/225	Norwegian crowns	
	7.3150/200	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	366.50/366.90	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The stock market was closed for a Holiday.

TOKYO — Share prices closed mixed after rising early in the day following a by-election win by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The Nikkei Index fell 13.79 to 35,622.97.

HONG KONG — Share prices ended easier in dull trade as most players stayed on the sidelines in the absence of clear direction. The Hang Seng Index shed 11.55 to 2,746.70.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed marginally lower over a broad front after profit-taking in the afternoon pared early gains. The Straits Times Industrial Index gained 0.07 points to 1,375.25.

BOMBAY — The stock exchange was closed for a national holiday.

FRANKFURT — German share prices ended slightly higher on the bourse. The Real-Time 30-Share Dax Index ended 3.43 points higher than Friday's close at 1577.80. The index had fallen 11.38 points Friday.

ZURICH — Swiss shares closed lower across the board in quiet trading. The All-Share Swiss Performance Index fell 15.5 points to 1,161.2.

PARIS — French share prices were easier at mid-session in quiet cautious trading. The CAC-40 index was 27.71 points lower at 1,878.41 at 1200 GMT.

LONDON — A modestly firmer trend on Wall Street lifted prices further above the day's lows in late London trading. The FTSE 100 index was 12.2 points off at 2,287.2 at 1511 GMT.

NEW YORK — Purchasing agents' survey data showing prices continued to fall sharply in August pushed up blue chips. The Dow was up six at 2699 but a few more issues showed losses than gains.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

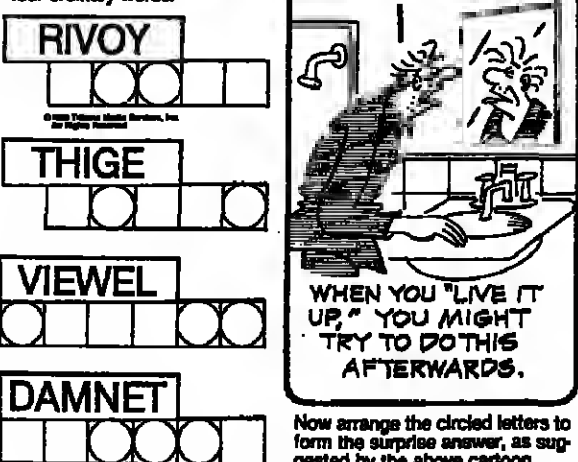


"I disguised the car to look like a turtle. So when I'm going fast the police will think I'm going slow!"

JUMBLE.

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

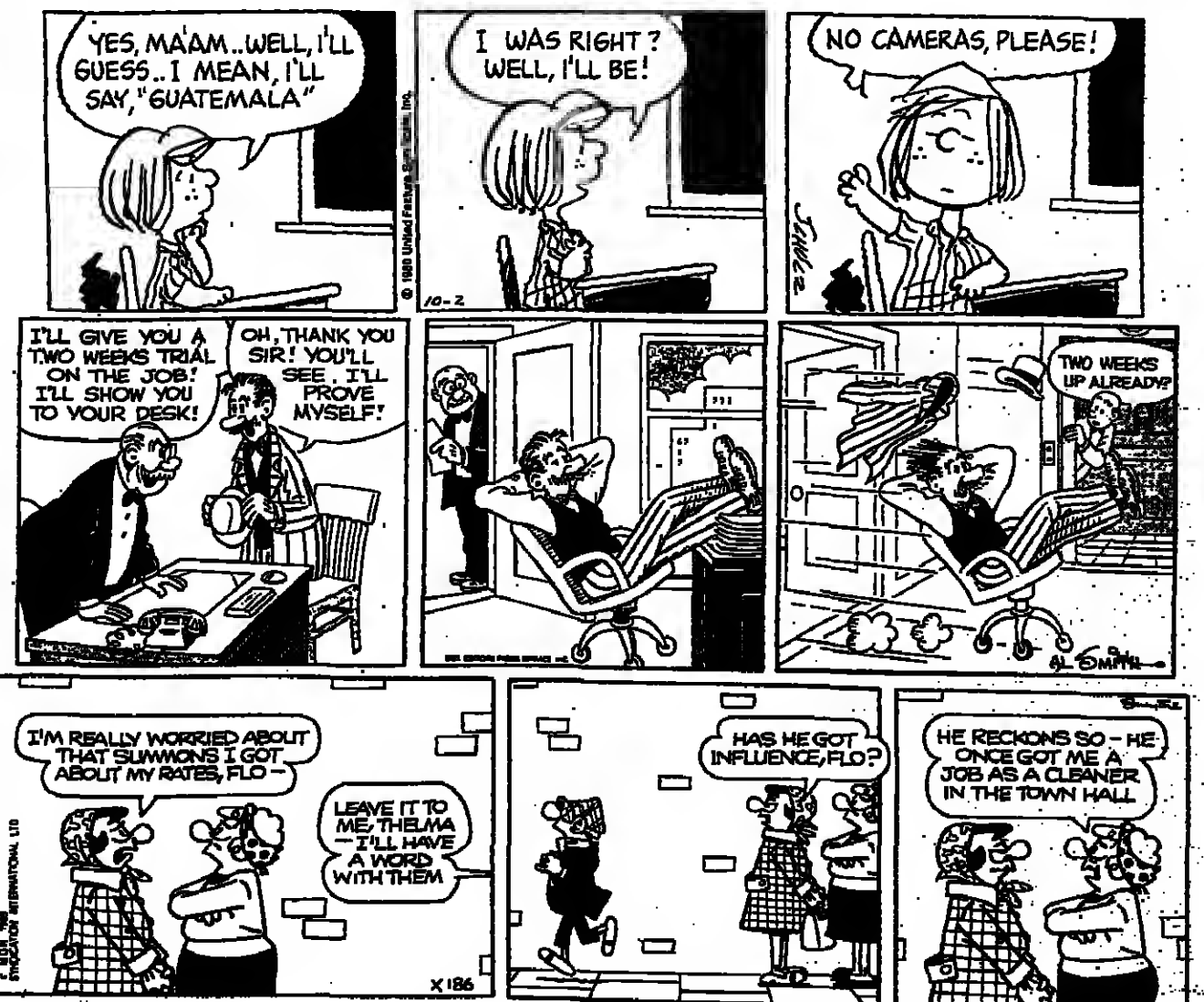
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PERKY JOLLY GRASSY ELEVEN
Answer: Any man who argues with his wife and wins -- LOSER

Peanuts

Mutt'n' Jeff

Andy Capp



Gilbert wins Volvo tournament

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Third-seeded Brad Gilbert won his fifth singles title of the year before hometown fans by defeating unseeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden 7-5, 6-2 in the \$425,000 Volvo Tournament.

Gilbert used a powerful serve, a pinpoint forehand and a clever change of pace to beat Jarryd, the world's top-ranked doubles player, for the second time in as many weeks. Gilbert beat him by almost the same score last week in Los Angeles.

"My forehand was good but the key was that I played very aggressively in the big points," Gilbert said. "I got into the net and took some chances."

Jarryd was pleased with his week's performance but remained puzzled on how to beat the world's no. 6 player.

"I need to find the shot to beat him," Jarryd said. "He's so fast and he's always coming up with good passing shots. There are only a couple of guys who can do that. He returns well, too."

There were no service breaks in the first set until the twelfth

game, when Gilbert started returning well and Jarryd's first serve percentage fell off. Jarryd missed a backhand and scattered a forehand wide to give Gilbert the set.

The two traded service breaks early in the second set. Then in the sixth game, Gilbert broke to lead 4-2, and fought off a terrific challenge from Jarryd in the next game to hold.

Riding high on his confidence then, Gilbert hit return winners off Jarryd's serve and jumped to a 30-love lead. With a Jarryd double fault the score was 0-40, triple match point. Still it wasn't until Gilbert's fourth match point that he won when Jarryd missed a low forehand volley.

Jarryd, ranked 55th, almost found the form this week that had taken him to a no. 5 singles ranking in 1985. He upset no. 8 seeded Slobodan Zivjovic of Yugoslavia and no. 5 seed Kevin Curren of the U.S.

Gilbert collected \$59,500 for his 17th career singles title win, bringing his year earnings to \$335,348. Jarryd got \$29,750.

Police arrest 5 soccer fans

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Police arrested five Ajax Amsterdam soccer fans, including a 17-year-old boy thought responsible for hurling an iron bar at Memphis Austria goalie Franz Wohlfahrt, police said Sunday.

The fans were arrested after a four-day police investigation into the incident at Wednesday's UEFA Cup match between the teams, Amsterdam police spokesman Klaas Wiltling said.

The five, who were not identified, in line with Dutch police practice, all allegedly threw iron bars and wooden sticks onto the pitch near Wohlfahrt's goal, Wiltling said.

The 17-year-old suspect confessed to throwing the bar that hit the goalie, who sustained a large bruise on his back, Wiltling said.

The incident occurred 14 minutes into overtime after Memphis scored its first goal, tying the score 1-1 and endangering Ajax' berth in the championship's second round.

Because of the hooliganism, Ajax is expected to face severe punishment by the international Federation of Association Football (FIFA) possibly including a ban from European soccer for one or more years.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

SOVIETS WIN ELEGANCE CONTEST: The Soviet women's tennis team scored a victory Monday without needing rackets. The Soviet women, who joined the opening ceremony parade for the federation cup tournament Sunday wearing denim jackets and miniskirts with their country's CCCP emblem on the back, plus black sunglasses, were judged winners of the elegance awards, the organizers said. The Soviet women received 436 votes in balloting by 4,773 spectators, most of them Japanese, at the Ariake colosseum in Tokyo. The Japanese team, forsaking Japanese kimonos for blue one-piece Western-style outfits with big white hats, placed second with 428 votes, followed by Poland with 390, the organizers said. The International Tennis Federation had asked each of the 40 participating nations to outfit their teams in uniforms using a national theme or colour, they added. The awards were to be presented Tuesday by Philippe Chatrier, the tennis federation's president.

ZENGA RECEIVES BEST GOALKEEPER AWARD: Italy's Walter Zenga was given an award Sunday as the world's best goalkeeper for the 1988-89 season, officials of his club Internazionale Milan said. He was presented with the award, instituted two seasons ago by the West German-based International Federation of Football History and Statistics, before Inter's home match against Roma, going on to keep a clean sheet in the Milan side's 3-0 win. Zenga was placed third for the previous two seasons behind Jean-Marie Pfaff of Belgium and Rinat Dasaev of the Soviet Union respectively.

REAL MADRID TOP SPANISH LEAGUE: Champions Real Madrid are top of the Spanish soccer league after crushing lowly Cadiz 4-1 Sunday. With eight points from five games, they lead on goal difference from Atletico Madrid and Sevilla. Sevilla won 1-0 at home to Sporting Gijon and Atletico drew 1-1 at Athletic Bilbao Saturday. West German striker Bernd Schuster gave Real an early lead on Sunday, but in the 26th minute Cadiz shook the opposition with an equaliser from Jose Gonzalez. Six minutes from halftime Hugo Sanchez made it 2-1 after a pass from Emilio Butragueno. In the 64th minute Adolfo Aldana, who had replaced Butragueno a minute earlier, converted a pass from Schuster. In the last minute Sanchez scored again with a direct free kick. Barcelona went down 1-0 at newly promoted Real Mallorca, who last week held Real Madrid to a goalless draw.

SHAHANGA SETS MARATHON RECORD: Tanzanian Alfredo Shahanga won the annual West Berlin marathon Sunday in a course-record time of two hours 10 minutes 11 seconds. Ethiopian Dereje Nedi finished second of the 16,410 starters in 2:11:15, with Spyros Andriopoulos of Greece third in 2:12:59. Pavi Tikkanen of Finland, running the full marathon distance for the first time, also set a course record in the women's event, which she won in 2:28:45. Up until the halfway mark it looked as though Shahanga had a chance of breaking Ethiopian Belayneh Densimo's world best marathon time of 2:06:50. The main sponsors had put up 10,000 marks \$3,300 as a bonus for a world best.

European Soccer

AC Milan looks to van Basten

LONDON (R) — Naples Sunday has left the club desperate for the return of injured Dutch international striker Marco van Basten for next weekend's Italian League away match against Cremonese.

"The team is playing well but doesn't deliver, it doesn't convert all the hard work into goals... Let's hope that van Basten returns next Sunday to work a miracle," club president Silvio Berlusconi said after the match.

With Ruud Gullit still absent, Milan's remaining Dutch international Frank Rijkaard was moved up into the attack two matches ago, but was substituted at half time Sunday.

Trainer Arrigo Sacchi said he had a stomach complaint, but it was clear Rijkaard, normally a defensive player, is no van Basten in attack.

While Milan are also missing international Roberto Donadoni, Sunday's defeat was mainly due to the sudden return to form of the Argentine World Cup captain Diego Maradona.

He was particularly happy with his fine solo goal late in the game, the first league he has scored at home since hitting two against Ascoli nine months ago.

Inter's three West German internationals, Jurgen Klinsmann, Andreas Brehme and Lothar Matthaus put a smile on watching West German manager Franz Beckenbauer's face after starring in a 3-0 win over Roma.

"I've never seen Matthaus play so well, neither in the Bundesliga nor the national side. He was simply perfect," enthused Beckenbauer.



Marco van Basten

Inter trainer Giovanni Trapattoni said his team's dismissal from the European Cup in midweek had concentrated his players' minds wonderfully.

Real Madrid began their campaign to reach peak form before their European Cup second round match against AC Milan by beating Cadiz 4-1 Sunday to become Spanish League leaders.

But coach John Toshack proved hard to please, complaining his team had played well only in the first 25 minutes and missed a lot of opportunities.

Meanwhile crisis-ridden Barcelona suffered another blow Sunday, losing 1-0 newly promoted Real Mallorca.

With three defeats in three away matches and the prospects of a visit from a buoyant Real Madrid on Saturday, the Catalan club's coach Johan Cruyff was left struggling for excuses.

"The bad state of the pitch caused Barcelona's defeat," was the best the harried Dutchman could offer.

Bordeaux lost the leadership of the French League to Marseille after conceding a late and hotly disputed penalty in their visit to Paris St. Germain which ended in a 1-1 draw.

Bordeaux's Belgian trainer Raymond Goethals, furious with the decision of referee Michel Vautrot to award PSG a spot kick seven minutes from time when keeper Joseph-Antoine Bell clashed with Paris midfielder Safet Susic, accused the home side of cheating.

It was far from the first time this season that PSG, whose

Yugoslav trainer Tomislav Ivic has been heavily criticised for defensive tactics and dull play, have benefited from a questionable penalty.

"It's a scandal," Goethals told reporters. "Yet another penalty for these Parisians. My team played a very good match, scored a lovely goal — all our moves were fair."

Bordeaux, who took the lead through West German striker Klaus Allofs in the 55th minute, now have 18 points from 12 matches. Marseille needed a late goal from substitute Abdoulaye Diallo for a 1-0 home win over bottom club Brest.

Marseille also have 18 points but have a game in hand and a superior goal difference.

Dutch champions PSV Eindhoven failed to score for the first time this season, but moved to the top of the standings after a 0-0 draw at Twente Enschede.

PSV dominated throughout, but could not find a way past inspired Twente goalkeeper Hans de Koning. They also enjoyed a late let-off when Twente's Dutch international striker Pieter Huistra headed against a post.

PSV lead RKC Waalwijk on goal difference after RKC lost 2-1 at Sparta Rotterdam, thrashed 9-1 at PSV only the previous week.

Ajax won 3-0 at home to FC Utrecht, lifting a little of the gloom hanging over the club after Wednesday's violent scenes at their UEFA Cup tie.

Longo sets new record, retires

MEXICO CITY (AP) — French champion Jeannie Longo set a new high-altitude world record in the one-hour trial Sunday, bicycling 46.352 kilometres to break her own record before saying she would retire from competitive cycling next month.

"This is the last record I expect to set," said Longo, who now holds 11 world records. "Today, everything was perfect."

Longo, 30, confirmed her previously announced intention to retire in a month, after another race in Paris where she does not

expect to add to her bag of world records.

She had set the previous women's record, 44.933 kilometres, in 1987 in Colorado. Today's record officially was announced at 46 kilometres and 352.68 metres, but still must be ratified internationally.

"The conditions are really much better here," said Longo, who spoke in English and French. "The track is better and so was the weather. It was really too cold in Colorado."

About 250 fans, most of them French, cheered Longo and waved the French tricolour throughout the 138-plus laps she turned at the Mexican Olympic Committee's 333.3-metre Velodrome.

"I don't know if it helps her or distracts her," said Carl Simarro of Briancon, France, near Grenoble. He said he was director of the technological programme at the French school here.

"Only a few of us are cycling fanatics," he said, "but we came out to give our support. Some of us have been out here every day."

Another supporter was Francis Malavau of Perigueux, near Bordeaux, a railway electronics engineer in Mexico on a two

week-business trip.

"I'm a little bit of a fanatic about cycling and it's a Sunday, so I came out," he said.

Rainy weather last week had hampered Longo in the 3 kilometre and 5 kilometre trials. Although she set new records, at 3:41.640 and 6:14.135 respectively, her time in the 3-kilometre was not as good as she had hoped.

She said she was confident but had not expected to go as far as she did Sunday.

"I was hoping to pass 45 kilometres, after that everything was a bonus," said Longo. "Last night I slept very well, which seemed strange to me because I was not tense. I was motivated. I was very confident."

She used a vitus bicycle with wolber wheels that cost \$12,000, according to a team member.

Longo came to Mexico City because of the lower air resistance at its 7,400-foot altitude and because it has an excellent Velodrome with a specially prepared surface. Longo also holds the record for the one-hour ride at sea level with a distance of 43.537 kilometres.

During Sunday's one-hour ride she also broke the records for the women's 10-kilometre and 20-kilometre rides.

She rode 10 kilometres in 12:59.507, bettering her own previous time of 13:13.21, and rode 20 kilometres in 25:59.963, breaking her old record of 26:41.013.

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Amra Hotel, 10 a.m. Speaker.
Afternoon meeting - 11 October.
Amra Hotel, 4 p.m. Speaker.

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HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

GOREN BRIDGE
BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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IN FOR THE COUNT

Both vulnerable, West deals.

NORTH
♠ K Q J 8 4
♥ A K 10 8 3
♦ 9 3
♣ 6

WEST
♠ 9 2
♥ Q J 4
♦ A K 8 2
♣ A Q 7

EAST
♠ 7 6 5 3
♥ 7
♦ Q J 10 5
♣ J 10 9 3

SOUTH
♠ A 10
♥ 9 6 5 2
♦ 7 6 4
♣ K 5 2

The bidding:
West: North East South
1 NT 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♥
Pass 4 ♥ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦
Percentage plays are the mark of a skilled player. However, when you know the distribution required for such a line to succeed cannot exist, you must consider an alternative.

North's two clubs over West's 16-18 point no trump was the Landy Convention. Vulnerable, it promised at least 10 cards in the major suits and a reasonable hand. South's jump to three hearts was invitational. With his holding, the major suits alone could produce 10

tricks, so the king of clubs was a "Kicker." North's raise to game was fail-safe.

West led the king of diamonds on which East dropped the queen. Since that guaranteed possession of the jack or a singleton, West continued with a low diamond. In with the ten, East shifted to the jack of clubs. There was no point in covering, so declarer played low and ruffed the second club in dummy.

Since the defenders had their book, declarer had to bring in the trump suit without loss. Normally, the best line would be to cash one high trump. If an honor drops from East, declarer should then cross to the closed hand and finesse West for the other honor.

However, South had done his arithmetic. His side's combined assets were 20 points, and East had shown 4. Therefore, West had to have both heart honors for his 16 points. So declarer came to hand with the ten of spades and led the nine of hearts, running it when West followed low. Had West split his honors, declarer would have returned to hand with the ace of spades to finesse for the other honor. Either way, the contract was safe.



Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario

Spain defeats France in Federation Cup tennis

TOKYO (AP) — French Open champion Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario trounced Nathalie Tauziat 6-4, 6-2 Monday as second-seeded Spain beat France 2-0 in the first round of the Federation Cup women's tennis tournament.

Sanchez-Vicario, ranked fifth in the world, began pulling away after the two reached 3-3 in the first set. Tauziat is ranked no. 22.

Earlier, Spanish teammate Conchita Martinez, ranked no. 10, struggled nearly three hours before downing Isabelle Demongeot 6-7 (3-7), 7-6 (7-4), 6-4. No donkies match was played.

"We came to Japan to win. We have the confidence for it," Sanchez-Vicario said after her victory.

Rain forced postponement of Monday's matches to 3 p.m. local time (0600 GMT), five hours after the scheduled starting time.

Because of the late hour, doubles matches were not played if

one team already had a clinching 2-0 lead after the singles contests and the captains of both teams agreed to forgo the additional match, said Henry Wanoke, media director of the International Tennis Federation.

Teams posting 2-0 victories were the Netherlands over Yugoslavia, Argentina over the Philippines, and the Soviet Union over Switzerland.

Australia, however, scored a 3-0 victory over qualifier China, winning two singles contests and a doubles match on the hard courts of the Ariake colosseum.

Fourth-seeded Bulgaria also blanked qualifier South Korea 3-0. Manuela Maleeva, who beat South Korean Im Sook-Ja 6-1, 6-0 said the windy conditions did not bother her but she found it difficult to play under the lights.

In 2-1 decisions, Canada beat Brazil and Italy downed New Zealand.

THE Daily Crossword by Donald Grant

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Saturday's Puzzle Solver

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Cinema **ALJAM** Tel: 675571
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who framed
ROGER RABBIT
Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420
SUMMER JOB
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30



The body of a ruling party legislator killed by Sinhalese rebels lies in state

27 killed as Colombo truce nears end

COLOMBO (AP) — Soldiers retaliating for an ambush shot and killed six Sinhalese extremists in southern Sri Lanka during a purported ceasefire military officials said Monday.

The ambush Sunday at Girikola village, 40 kilometres south of Colombo, also injured a soldier and a child, said the officials. The officials, who could not be identified under briefing rules, said 21 other people, including one extremist, were also killed in central and southern Sri Lanka during the past 24 hours.

The violence brought to 55 the number of people killed since the ceasefire was called Wednesday by the government. The truce was initially to be for three days, then was extended for three more days to end at 6 a.m. (0030 GMT) Tuesday.

President Ranasinghe Premadasa had asked the military to

halt operations against members of the anti-government People's Liberation Front, but said soldiers had the right to defend themselves.

The ceasefire was aimed at allowing the extremists to surrender and join peace talks to end their two-year-old uprising against the government. At least 5,000 people have died in the war between the extremists and the military.

The front has rejected the call and continued the killings and arson but the government said 869 extremists have surrendered since Wednesday including 80 Sunday.

Military officials said two Sinhalese soldiers were killed Sunday when extremists detonated explosives under a military vehicle in a Hambantota district village, about 165 kilometres southeast of Colombo.

They said 18 civilians were killed, allegedly by the extremists, in scattered attacks across the country since Sunday. The victims were police informers and government supporters, the officials said.

One extremist committed suicide in jail at Medirigiriya village in north-central Anuradhapura district, the officials said.

They said at least 14 post offices, 17 government buildings and three state-owned buses were also burned by the extremists during the last 24 hours.

In a fresh bid to end the violence, the governing United National Party Sunday recommended Premadasa to dissolve parliament and hold elections, a persistent demand of the Sinhalese extremists. Premadasa has not responded yet. The People's Liberation Front

intensified its campaign of assassinations and terror this year after Premadasa assumed office in January. The ultranationalist guerrillas said the December elections that brought him to power were fraudulent.

The extremists also oppose the earlier government's 1987 peace accord with Tamil secessionists in the northeast and the presence of Indian soldiers who were invited to supervise the peace plan. India has said it will withdraw its troops by Dec. 31.

The Tamil campaign has cost 11,000 lives since 1983 when rebel groups took to arms complaining of discrimination in jobs and education by the Sinhalese dominated government.

Sinhalese comprise 75 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million people and control the government and the military. Tamils make up 18 per cent of the population.

Kohl suffers new setback

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) suffered their fourth successive election setback this year in local voting Sunday in West Germany's most populous state.

Computerised projections showed the CDU share of the vote for regional and city councils in north Rhine-Westphalia fell to 37.9 per cent from 42.2 per cent in 1984.

The Social Democrats (SPD) increased their share slightly to 43.1 per cent from 42.5 remaining the largest party.

The far-right Republicans, to whom the CDU conceded big losses in three earlier elections this year, won more than five per cent in some regions, enough to be given council seats. But they were projected to receive only 2.4 per cent overall because they stood in only 24 of 56 electoral precincts.

Trade Unionists and Ecologist Greens held a torchlight march in

the state capital Düsseldorf in protest against the Republicans' gains.

The election was the first of seven regional votes — four for state legislatures and three for communal councils — before general elections due in December 1990.

The CDU and its coalition partner in the federal government, the Free Democrats (FDP), have fallen short of majorities in three regional elections and voting for the European Parliament this year.

The Republicans have surged, suggesting Kohl's coalition might be vulnerable in next year's nationwide vote.

The Republicans espouse ultra-conservative, nationalist and xenophobic policies but reject any accusations that they have neo-Nazi views.

One of its much-repeated themes is that the new generations of Germans should be

absolved of the guilt for Nazi crimes.

Franz Schoenhuber, the Republicans' national leader, is a former World War II Waffen SS soldier.

Robert Blum, the state CDU chairman and labour minister in Kohl's federal cabinet, said the party's performance was "far behind our goals" but an improvement on its result in June's European Parliament vote.

"There are no grounds for complacency but there are grounds for confidence that we are on our way up. It will be a very difficult road," he told West German television.

The CDU lost power this year in West Berlin and Frankfurt.

The FDP gained a solid 1.6 percentage points, rising to 6.4 per cent, in north Rhine-Westphalia Sunday but his could not offset the CDU's shaky performance.

The CDU tried to attract votes



Helmut Kohl

by exploiting a wave of nationalist sentiment boosted by the arrival of thousands of East German refugees.

The state, dominated by the coal and steel heartland of the Ruhr valley, is a stronghold of the SPD which runs the state government and most local councils alone or in coalition with the Greens.

Azeris renew Armenia siege

MOSCOW (R) — A renewed blockade of trains running from Azerbaijan to the neighbouring Soviet republic of Armenia has stepped up political and economic tensions in the volatile Transcaucasus region.

Senior railway official Hambarsum Kanzelyan said in the Armenian capital Yerevan Monday that last week's brief suspension of the blockade was now over.

"For the third day running, not a single train has arrived from Azerbaijan," Kanzelyan said, calling the blockade "harsh."

Severe shortages of fuel and factory supplies in Armenia have threatened to exacerbate tensions with Azerbaijan over the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Activists in Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian region which has been under Moscow's direct control since January, are demanding the area be detached from Azerbaijan.

At the weekend a Kremlin

official was quoted as saying hundreds had died in clashes over the territory. He warned the area could turn into "a homemade Lebanon."

Kanzelyan said the continued economic pressure on Armenia was a direct challenge to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who on Sept. 25 gave the leaders of both republics two days to resolve the blockade.

A spokesman for the central railway ministry in Moscow confirmed that nothing was getting through the blockade. There was no immediate comment available from Azerbaijani officials.

The Soviet parliament was due to discuss the railway blockade later in its session Monday, the official TASS news agency said.

The interruption of the rail links, the source of 85 per cent of

Armenia's deliveries, has resulted in four-day queues for petrol in Yerevan and threatened to close down factories.

Ambulances have been restricted to 20 litres of petrol a day, and some foodstuffs are in short supply.

Norwegian aid workers building a hospital in Spitak where an earthquake killed more than 20,000 people last December, have begun returning home for lack of building materials, embassy spokeswoman Turid Skancke said.

And an official in the northern Caucasus city of Rostov-on-the-Don told local radio he was prepared to sue Azerbaijani officials for 15 million rouble (\$23 million) for the losses the rail line has suffered.

During the brief lifting of the blockade late last week some trains did get through, but they carried mostly rotten food and dry goods. Without fuel for refrigeration and distribution, the few goods that did arrive have done little to ease Armenia's plight.

Savimbi seeks more active role for U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi said Sunday he will seek more "active involvement" by the United States in efforts to break an impasse in talks aimed at achieving a settlement to Angola's 14-year civil war.

Savimbi spoke with two American reporters about the situation in his homeland, where hopes for a peace accord that were raised in June have been set back by intermittent fighting and a deadlock in talks between the rebels and representatives of the leftist government.

Savimbi, who arrived in Washington Saturday night, will make his case for a stepped-up American diplomatic effort in meetings with President George Bush, Secretary of State James A. Baker III and members of Congress this week.

The United States has been providing covert military assistance to Savimbi's forces, known by their Portuguese initials UNITA, for more than three years.

Savimbi said he also was prepared to meet with a high-level

Angolan Foreign Ministry delegation which is due here Wednesday.

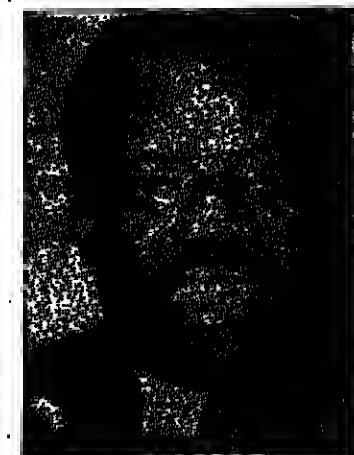
Prospects for an Angolan settlement rose last June when an agreement was worked out in Zaire for a ceasefire and talks on national reconciliation.

But the truce broke down in August, with each side blaming the other, and the situation has been aggravated during Zairean-mediated talks by profound differences over what constitutes national reconciliation.

Savimbi reaffirmed his view that a settlement can come about only through the creation of a national unity government whose main task would be to arrange for free and fair elections.

The government of Angola, meanwhile, has said reconciliation should consist mainly of the integration of the rebels into the existing political and military establishment.

Underscoring the differences between the two sides has been their refusal to negotiate in the same room. Adding to Savimbi's frustrations is the perception



Jonas Savimbi

among some that Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has embraced the Angolan government's view of the requirements for peace.

On Sunday, however, Savimbi declined to criticize Mobutu, concentrating his fire instead on the Angolan government.

The Soviet Union has been Angola's chief supplier of military equipment. Cuba has had troops in Angola since 1975 but last December agreed to withdraw them by 1991 as part of U.S.-mediated settlement.

19 bombs rock Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — Nineteen bombs rocked four Colombian cities at the weekend, injuring seven people, in the widest series of attacks since drug lords declared war on the government five weeks ago.

Police said bombings Sunday night and early Monday damaged a theatre in Bogota and wrecked a supermarket in the northern city of Sincio, near the Caribbean sea.

Bombings Sunday night in Cali, 400 kilometres to the southwest, damaged a soap factory, an electrical plant and an office of the conservative party, police said.

Three people, including a two-year-old baby girl, were injured when a grenade was thrown into a Cali home.

Other targets of the weekend bombings included six Bogota high schools, police said. A rocket fired at an oil tank in Bogota apparently did not go off, causing damage of only about \$125, police said.

A three-week lull in bombings in Medellin, Colombia's cocaine capital, was broken Saturday night when dynamite damaged two telephone junction boxes.

About 105 bombs have gone off since "the Extraditables," a group police say is made up of drug traffickers, declared war on the government Aug. 24. The declaration came six days after the government began a major drug crackdown.

Colombia's drug barons will give up the narcotics trade if the government promises not to extradite them to the United States for trial, a Colombian rebel leader said.

Carlos Pizarro, commander of the M-19 group, which signed a peace accord with the government Tuesday, told Reuters the guerrillas were told of the offer by the traffickers.

"The proposal (they have) is to dismantle the narcotics trade business, finance anti-drug campaigns and invest foreign exchange in development programmes in exchange that the drug traffickers not be extradited," he said.



A Colombian explosives team examines a possible car bomb in front of the American embassy in Bogota (above). Jorge Iglesias turns away with a grimace from the destruction caused at a Bogota bank. He was inside when the explosion occurred (below)

COLUMN

The law does pay

NEW YORK (AP) — Houston lawyer Joseph Dahr Jamail earned \$450 million last year to easily take the number one spot on Forbes' list of the United States' highest paid attorneys, whom the magazine called "real champions of the American greed game." Jamail, 63, who in 1988 earned more than Steven Spielberg, Bill Cosby, Michael Jackson and Eddie Murphy combined, walked off with a dazzling \$420 million for his victory in the Texaco-Pennzoil multibillion-dollar settlement. Forbes estimated. The magazine said bolder estimates of his 1988 salary might be as high as \$600 million. The business publication's list, which appears in the Oct. 16 issue, said the high-priced advocates are rivaled only by entertainers and Wall Street money men when it comes to compensation. The 63 trial lawyers and 71 corporate lawyers on the list earned a total of \$860 million last year, according to Forbes' estimates. On average, trial lawyers made eight times as much as their corporate counterparts. They didn't have to endure the swings of the stock market or attend fancy Ivy League law schools, either: 12 of the trial lawyers on Forbes' list are alumni of the University of Texas law school.

Di's letters dumped in field

LONDON (R) — Police are investigating how personal papers belonging to Princess Diana, the future queen of Britain, came to be dumped in a field near her home, a spokesman for the Royal Protection Squad said Sunday. He said the papers were found in two plastic bags by a cyclist near the western English mansion where the princess lives with her husband, Prince Charles. They included pink notepaper headed "St. James Palace" and a postcard from the crew of a British warship. A spokeswoman for the princess said she did not believe there had been any serious security breach, though today newspaper said some of the papers detailed her official engagements. "Anything confidential would be shredded," she said. Newspapers said the papers, found Saturday, included a postcard from the crew of the warship HMS Cornwall, which read: "Just a quick jolly (trip) to Paris while our ship is in Rouen. Looking forward to seeing you on our ship again."

Yeats painting gets record price

DUBLIN (R) — A painting by Jack Butler Yeats has been sold for 280,000 pounds (\$420,000), the highest price ever paid for a work by the leading Irish impressionist. Irish millionaire businessman Michael Smurfit, speaking from his home in Monaco, confirmed Friday that he purchased "The Harvest Moon" by the brother of poet W.B. Yeats at a Dublin auction Thursday. Smurfit, who runs an international paper-packaging company, said the painting would be staying in Ireland.

'Serve the president'

SPOKANE, Washington (AP) — Waitress Rose Betzer was in a bad mood when she showed up for work. She did not believe her boss when he told her: "You're serving the president." It was no joke. U.S. President George Bush, House of Representatives Speaker Tom Foley and his wife, Heather, and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Reilly had dinner Monday night at Fatsy Clark's, an upscale restaurant in a converted turn-of-the-century mansion. Betzer said her initial nervousness about serving the president changed "the minute I met him. He was just a wonderful, nice man."

Global weather

(major world cities)

	°C	F	Weather
AMSTERDAM	11	52	14 Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	25 77 Cloudy
BAHRAIN	28	79	35 95 Clear
BANGKOK	25	77	34 93 Rain
BUENOS AIRES	15	59	23 73 Cloudy
CARACAS	22	72	32 90 Clear
CHICAGO	10	51	28 79 Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	52	14 57 Clear
FRANKFURT	11	52	17 63 Cloudy
GENEVA	09	48	18 64 Clear
HONG KONG	28	79	27 81 Rain
ISTANBUL	12	54	16 61 Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	23 73 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	61	25 77 Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	24 75 Clear
MECCA	25	77	42 108 Clear
MOSCOW	01	34	22 72 Clear
MONTREAL	02	36	07 45 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	24	75	34 93 M.M.
NEW YORK	17	63	22 71 Cloudy
PARIS	13	55	18 64 Cloudy
ROME	10	50	23 70 Clear
SIDNEY	19	66	20 68 Rain
TOKYO	18	64	16 61 Clear
VIENNA	12	54	16 61 Cloudy

M - indicates missing information.

Yachtsmen survived four months adrift

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (R) — Three New Zealanders and an American said Monday they survived four months adrift in the Pacific on their upturned trimaran by eating fish, seaweed and seagulls and drinking rainwater.

After their vessel, the Rose Noelle, was hit by a giant wave during a storm they spent a day trapped inside the craft before hacking their way out through the hull, they said.

The men's claims could not be independently verified and search coordinator Terry Knight, who worked on the original fruitless search for the

vessel after it was reported missing on June 24, said he was baffled.

"It certainly doesn't fit," he said, adding that the men's account of their return to the New Zealand coast contradicted expert knowledge of the currents and winds in the area.

Transport Minister Bill Jeffries ordered an inquiry into why the trimaran had not been found earlier.

The men said they finally made land Saturday when their vessel ran aground on an isolated island off New Zealand's northwest coast.

Asked how they had sur-

vived, crewman Phillip Hoffman said: "With a lot of good luck."

All four, looking gaunt and dazed, were in reasonable condition, he told a brief news conference after flying to the mainland.

Hoffman, who lost 18 kilograms on the voyage, said they had survived by eating fish, seaweed and seagulls and drinking meagre rainwater rations — plus some cans of cola.

The trimaran set sail from New Zealand June 1 for Tonga, a journey that should have taken three weeks.

But just three days and 140 miles out their nightmare began

off New Zealand's east coast, Hoffman said, when a huge wave flipped the Rose Noelle as it forged through a 60-knot storm.

"I'll never forget it. There was a great roar and a rush outside and the front of the boat just reared up and over it went," he said.

"It was like a freight train — there was no hesitation, we went straight over," said an emotional Rick Hellriegel, another crewman. The remaining yachtsmen were skipper John Glennie and Jim Nalepka, an American working in a New Zealand outdoor centre.

Panama police arrest opposition leaders

PANAMA CITY (AP) — An opposition politician said police have arrested an opposition leader and supporters who were touring remote provinces urging people to join a boycott of the military-controlled government.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, a former candidate for vice president, was arrested with the others Sunday in Veraguas province, 290 kilometres west of Panama City, according to Guillermo Cochez, a fellow Christian Democratic Party leader.

He said military police had detained the nine on charges of civil disobedience. Officials of the defence forces said they knew nothing of the arrests.

The group had been urging people to delay paying taxes and utility bills as a way of increasing

economic pressure on General Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of the defence forces and Panama's de facto leader.

The opposition also advocates a boycott of the lottery and gambling casinos, which the government controls along with most of the country's utilities.

Officials of the defence forces said they knew nothing about the arrests.

"Officially, we have nothing," an officer at the defence forces press office in Panama City.

"I have no knowledge of these arrests," said another officer at the military barracks in Santiago de Veraguas, the provincial capital, said. Both officers insisted they not be identified by name.

But Cochez said party activists

saw the nine in the provincial jail.

"They were charged with inciting civil disobedience and creating groups that promote violence," he said.

Asked if he had any information on Arias Calderon's condition, Cochez replied: "Yes, he's well."

Arias Calderon was one of two opposition vice presidential candidates in May 7 national elections on a ticket led by Guillermo Endara, who was in the 13th day of a hunger strike Monday as part of the anti-Noriega campaign.

The government annulled the May 7 election. The opposition and neutral observers said returns showed the opposition winning by a large margin. The government said the elections had been

tainted by interference from the United States.

The government depends heavily on revenues from the lottery and casinos. It has been short of funds since the United States imposed economic sanctions on Panama soon after U.S. courts indicted Noriega on drug-trafficking charges in 1988.

Endara, Arias Calderon, and his other running mate Guillermo Ford want Noriega to respect the results of the May elections.

The United States refuses to recognise the Noriega-dominated government and considers Endara and his running mates Panama's legitimate leaders.

Noriega named Francisco Rodriguez as provisional president Sept. 1, the day Endara was to have been sworn in.